AUGUST

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 23, NO. 21. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859. WHOLE NO. 1181

Law Cards.

LEMUEL MILICAN—*dec. Estate of*

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, on the 22d day of February 1859, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala.—notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.
THOMAS W. GILBERT,
May 19, 1859.—6t. *Admr.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Special Administrator of the estate of Joseph Gladden, dec., by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 6th day of July, 1859 —all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
IRVIN MARTIN,
July 14, 1859. Special Admr.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
St. Clair County. }

Probate Court for said County, Regular Term, 2nd Monday, and 13th day *of June, 1859.*

THIS day came Marcus L. Inzer, Administrator of the estate of John Moore, deceased, and filed his statements and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so decreed. It is ordered that the 18th day of July, 1859, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.
T. S. LOGAN, Judge
of Probate.
June 23, 1859.

STRAYED,

FROM the undersigned living in Oxford, Ala., on Tuesday 14th inst. a dark or mahogany bay horse, about 6 years old, one white hind foot, medium size, full eyes and small head. He will probably make for the direction of Jackson County. Any information of said horse will be thankfully received, and trouble or expense in taking him up liberally rewarded.
JOHN BROWNLEE.
June 23, 1859.

POETRY.

[From the New York Ledger for July 23.]

A SICK-BED.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Long hast thou watched my bed.
And smoothed the pillow oft
For this poor, aching head,
With touches kind and soft.

Oh! smooth it yet again,
As softly as before;
Once—only once, and then
I need thy hand no more

Yet here I may not stay.
Where I so long have lain,
Through many a restless day
And many a night of pain.

But bear me gently forth
Beneath the open sky,
Where, on the pleasant earth,
Till night the sunbeams lie.

There, through the coming days,
I shall not look to thee
My weary side to raise
And shift it tenderly.

There swaetly shall I sleep,
Nor wilt thou need to bring
And put to my hot lip
Cool water from the spring.

Nor wet the kerchief laid
Upon my burning brow;
Nor from my eyelids shade
The light that wounds them now.

Nor watch that none shall tread,
With noisy footstep, nigh;
Nor listen by my bed
To hear my faintest sigh;

And feign a look of cheer,
And words of comfort speak,
Yet turn to hide the tear
That gathers on thy cheek.

Beside me, where I rest,
Thy loving hands will set
The flowers I love the best
Moss rose and violet.

Then to the sleep I crave
Resign me, till I see
The face of him who gave
His life for thee and me.

Yet, with the setting sun,
Come, now and then, at eve,
And think of me as one
For whom thou shold'st not grieve;

Who, when the kind release
From sin and suffering came,
Passed to the appointed peace
In murmuring thy name.

Leave, at my side, a space,
Where thou shalt come, at last,
To find a resting-place,
When many years are past.

THE TRUTH DOTH NEVER DIE.

Though Kingdoms, States, and Empires fall,
And dynasties decay;
Though cities crumble in the dust,
And nations die away;
Though gorgeous towers and palaces
In heaps of ruin lie,
Which once were proudest of the proud,
The Truth doth never die!

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past;
Its glories are not fled,
Although its men of high renown
Be numbered with the dead.
We'll grieve not o'er what earth has lost,
It cannot claim a sigh;
For the wrong alone hath perished,
The Truth doth never die!

All of the Past is living still—
All that is good and true;
The rest hath perished, and it did
Deserve to perish, too!
The world rolls ever round and round,
And time rolls ever by;
And the wrong is ever rooted up,
But the Truth doth never die!

THE BATTLE FIELD.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

[The ninth of the following exquisite verses, which may fairly claim a place by the side of Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard," is better known, from the frequency with which it is quoted, than the others. The whole is certainly "a gem of purest ray serene":]

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fiery hearts and armed hands
Encountered in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still;
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;
Men start not at the battle-cry—
Oh! be it never heard again!

Soon rested those who fought; but thou
Who minglest in the harder strife
For truths which men receive not now,
Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long
Through weary day and weary year;
A wild and many-weaponed throng
Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof,
And blench not at thy chosen lot;
The timid good may stand aloof,
The sage may frown—yet faint thou not,
Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The foul and hissing bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell, at least,
The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers,
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshipers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust
When they who helped thee flee in fear,
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here!

Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

Miscellaneous.

Four Chapters of a White Lie.

BY FANNY FERN.

CHAPTER I.

'How unfortunate! Mamma writes me that she cannot find her emerald bracelet. Now I don't dare tell that I have lost it, as you remember I did, returning from Mrs. Lacy's party. It is the last gift of my father, and very valuable. I'm sure I *dont know* what to do.' And Lena Atley threw the letter impatiently down.

'It's well you are here in New York,' replied her queenly cousin, shaking the heavy curls from her shoulders, as she looked up unwillingly from her book; 'what does aunt say?'

'She wishes to know if by mistake I could have brought it on, or if I remember when I last saw it, and where.'

'Easily answered, little simpleton; Just tell her in a gentle way, that you wonder at her for thinking you so careless as to bring it here and say that before you went to the party, you saw it fastened to the toilet cushion in her room—you know you dressed there.'

'But won't that be a falsehood, almost?' urged Lena timidly.

'A fiddlestick, you little puritan; where's the lie? You haven't brought it to New York, have you? You did see it on your mother's toilet table, didn't you? You must learn to distinguish between a prudent way of getting over a matter, and sheer falsehood, you little country bit of perfection.'

Lena seemed satisfied—she could not brook the sneer of her beautiful cousin—nor could she bear the term puritanical, which her fashionable New York relative styled her acts of conscience. The letter was written, sealed and sent; but that night in the midst of splendid throngs Lena's heart beat with shame for the deed at which conscience repelled.

CHAPTER II.

'Mary, come here; I want to see you alone a moment; and Mrs. Atley entered her dressing room followed by her handsome, innocent little chambermaid.

'Mary, I have lost my emerald bracelet,' she said firmly, when she had seated herself I want to know if you remember seeing it?'

Mary turned pale. She was extremely timid, and the thought that she might be even suspected, frightened her exceedingly.

When she answered, her voice trembled.—'Indeed, ma'am, I don't think I've seen it at all.'

'But Mary,' and the tone grew sterner, 'Lena writes that the last time she saw it, it was in this room, on last Wednesday week That night I left you here alone. I am positive that no one but yourself has since been in. I missed it that very night—tell me if you have taken it—return it to me and I will forgive you.'

'Oh! Mrs. Atley, indeed I don't know anything about it,' exclaimed the girl beginning to wring her hands with a look of terror; I never was a thief—mother will tell you that. She brought me up to the Sunday School and good things. I'd sooner spill my heart's blood than touch it. Oh! now indeed I remember. It seems as if Miss Lena had it,' repeated the girl, trembling so she could hardly stand upright. 'I do think—I believe I saw it on her arm; yes, I am sure Miss Lean must have taken it to wear to the party.

'That is the coolest impudence I have heared yet,' exclaimed Mrs. Atley, her lips quivering with passion; I might have forgiven you had you been candid and told the truth. But the charge you made against my daughter—the soul of candor—places you entirely out of the reach of my sympathy. I am, astonished! confounded at my duplicity, and really no less than convinced by your manner. No honest girl would blush and stammer, and then turn pale—or turn her guilt upon another. I shall dismiss you if you do not restore the bracelet. I heard you speak of it, I saw you look at it that evening; but the thought of it never entered my mind that you would steal. If you do not get the bracelet soon, very soon, I shall write to William Harmon, and do you think he will marry you when he hears that you have been suspected as a thief? You may take to-morrow to restore me my property—you know I do as I say.

With a cheek as white as any corpse, and a wild light in her glazed eyes, Mary tottered from the room, felt her way along in the entry (for darkness seemed to have fallen upon her) up the stairs into her own little chamber. There falling headlong on the floor, she lay in silent, bitter agony. Her spirit was almost broken—Where now was her happy dreams. Dashed like a temple by some strong wind—their ruins choked up her heart. The little cottage with its honeysuckle its garden, its fruit trees, struck by pitiless lightning. The priest and the altar, the manly form of William, with his honest dark eyes—shut from her guiltless thoughts by the cloud of doubt, of horrid accusation. Visions of officers and jails, and witnesses, and disgrace floated before her.

For a long time she lay there; but at length, slowly raising, her brain beating with a dull, heavy throb, she clasped her hands, and broke into the wildest grief.

I'll never go home—it'll kill mother! The little children shall never think they had a thief for a sister; and as for William God help me! we were going to be married soon—and I was so happy; but I can't meet his eye now—I cant prove anything—I did ask Miss Lena what did the pretty thing cost, and when she said five hundreed dollars I did say, 'O how nice it would be to have all that money. O, I'm ruined! Mother did I leave home for this?'

Away, in the dark night, has that poor girl gone—the burden of suspicion crushing her life out. On, on she hurried—she, so fearful of the dark—She who nursed a hundred idle superstitions of ghosts and faries. Night with its cloudy arms, welcomes her now, and cover her innocent shame from sight of even inanimate things by the wayside.

CHAPTER III.

MRS. LACY'S compliments, ma'am; and here is the bracelet Miss Lena wore. She had lost it, ma'am, but hadn't no idea it was in her house—but it got dropped between the cushions on the sofa, she *expects, and* she's very glad she's found it, ma'am, for Miss Lena felt so bad.'

'That poor child,' was Mrs. Atley's first exclamation as she took the parcel mechanically, and returning to her room, placed it on her toilet table.—'I've almost broken her heart, I have sent her away despairing, and shall never forgive thyself.'

And had her own daughter deceived her thus? The thought was death to her fond hopes. She threw the bauble on her dressing table; and sat down, overwhelmed with distress. Her first thought was to write to Lena, her second to inform poor Mary by letter, as speedily as possible, and she had just seated herself for the latter purpose, when a hurried knock startled her, exclaiming with a startling voice and manner—'Mrs. Atley, where have you sent my child? For God's sake, where have you sent my child? I heard nothing from her—I came to see if she was sick, and the servants tell me she is gone—gone where? Tell me, or I shall go crazy!'

Her disetress was fearful, when she had listened to Mrs. Atley's broken words of self-accusation. Where shall I go? where shall I find my poor child? Oh, Mrs. Atley, I hold you responsible for the life of my poor girl. And she had such a dread of the jail, and she hadn't any courage at all! Where shall I find my poor child? Oh, Mary, where are you at this hour?'

It is a fearful thing to charge the innocent unjustly, to listen to the prayers of the helpless; to judge with harshness those who have none to plead their cause.

CHAPTER IV.

'WHY, LENA, you look like a ghost. An hour cheeks were red as roses.—What is the matter, my petite cousin?'

Lena said nothing, and her face assumed a deadlier hue, as she pointed to a single paragraph.

'I have found the bracelet; but I fear its loss and your deception have caused the death of poor Mary Green. Nobody knows where she is. We have been searching for her two days, & have come to the conclusion that she has destroyed her life through fear and a too great sensitiveness. My child what an awful lesson is this!'

The evil counselor kept silent. She dared not to reply, when charged with tempting her to wear the braclet, and then to cover her fault. In an hour Lena was ready and on her way home. Early in the morning she was driving rapidly through the woods. The sun set red and warm on the wayside flowers. The bird sang as if they were singing the first jubilee song of creation. Everything seemed happy and holy but that one young heart.

She had reached within a mile of her mothers house when a hagard face passed close by the carriage. She knew it—it was poor Mary's lover, and deathly faintness dimmend her vision, as, looking back, she saw him crouching forward and beanting his forehead, as if in exagerated agony and utter despair.

Other voices were heard and the tramp of many feet; and they bore near the carriage, that slacked in speed as the mournful group passed by, a little dead body. It was poor Mary. She had perished in the woods, a victim to angry suspicions, and a *'harmless white lie!'*

The Pirate.

Twenty-seven years ago, the ship I commanded was on a *mission of Mercy.* Ladened by generous contributions of a New England city, she was bound to the Cape de Verde Islands with bread for the famine-stricken and dying.

It was the 14th day out—in the gray of the morning—that the mate aroused me with the startling intelligence that a suspicious vessel was in sight. With the first ray of light the vigilant officer had described her, and she was so near as to be made out with a glass. I was on deck in an instant.

The first glance at the stranger almost dispelled the fear that the mate's alarm had occasioned.

"Why, Mr. Larkin," I said laughingly, as I spoke, "there's nothing suspicious in that craft. She is a Portuguese brigantine. She can't sail."

"She looks like that build," the mate answered, "but look now at the men on her deck."

One glance of the telescope was enough to satisfy me that the mate was right.

"It's no honest craft, Mr. Larkin," I said, "but she may not be a pirate for all that. One need not be surprised to fall in with a slaver hereabouts."

"She's no slaver, Captain."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because there are guns on her deck, instead of water casks."

As if to put an end to our speculation, the suspicious vessel began to spread more canvass and she gathered away with the freshening breeze, they ran up to her foremast a flag, which when it reached the tracks, unshook its folds in the wind. On a white flag we saw a terrible insignia of the freebooter, the death's head and crossbones, painted in diabolical black.

We made all the sail we could, but escape was impossible. A gun from the pirate, and a ball whistled around us, speedily brought us to. The pirate came quietly along, like a panther, which, sure of its prey, was in no great hurry to seize it. The moment she came in speaking distance, he hailed and ordered me to launch a boat and come aboard. We got the quarter boat, and I was about to jump into her to pay my respects in person to the villians, when Mr. Larkin asked leave to go.

"If they want the Captain," said he; "let them send for him. I'll see if the mate won't do as well."

He descended to the boat, which began to pull back. Almost at the same instant a launch was swung over the rail into which twenty savage looking rascals armed to the teeth, sprung and pulled towards us. Ten minutes afterwards *they* were on board of my vessel, and began clearing away the main hatch.

The leader, a swarthy fellow, whose square; compact frame, and whose eyes, black and hazy and half concealed by lids, expressed cruelty and cunning, approached the cabin hatch where I stood, and addressed me in very fair English:

"Are you the Captain of this vessel?"

"Yes. I replied.

"What your cargo?"

"Flour."

"Where from?"

"Boston."

"Where to?"

"Cape de Verde."

"Why, they're all starving there," he said, opening his eyes and looking full at me.

"Yes, and the flour in my vessel was freely given by good Christians to feed those starving people."

The rascal continued his deliberate gaze a moment, turning towards his men, who by this time had broken into the main hatch, and in a rough commanding tone, spoke a few words in Spanish, which I could not make out. The men looked up in astonishment, and withdrew to the side where they stood gazing cautiously towards their Captain, for such was my interrogator. He walked to and fro quickly for five minutes; then he said, sharply, turning to me:

"You Americans are heretics—why should you send flour to feed Catholics?"

"Because they are our fellowmen, and their Saviour is our Saviour." I answered, astonished at the conduct of the men.

"If you lie to me," he cried with a fierceness that startled me—"if you lie to me, I'll nail your deck. Is this cargo the free gift of your countrymen to the starving?"

"I'll prove it to you by my papers," I answered.

"I don't want to see your papers,—swear it by the Saviour, whose name you just pronounced." As he spoke he crossed himself devoutly.

"I swear it by the Holy Trinity," I replied solemnly.

The pirate lifted his cap and bent his head devoutly, when I mentioned the Trinity. He stood still with his head bent over, while one might have moderately counted fifty. When he raised his head up, it seemed to me there was less ferocity in his countenance. His eyes were no longer half closed, but open, and clearly in their depths. I looked steadily at him.

"Captain," he said, courteously, "can you supply me with two or three casks of water."

I gave the order, and the water was lowered into the boat. A word from him sent his cut throats over the side; but he lingered behind, and after a moment's hesitation, approached me with his hand extended.

"God bless you," he exclaimed, as he felt my grasp, and send you where the starving are praying for bread."

The next moment he was gone.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

BLONDIN AND HIS WHEELBARROW. Several causes combined to render yesterday a gala day at the Falls. The severe heat drove many thither from the city. The hose companies, excursions from this city, the Woman's Right's Convention, and, more than all, the final feat of Mons. Blondin in crossing the river by his own road and private conveyance—these drew people together from all quarters.

At 3 o'clock p. m., Mons. Blondin appeared in front of the Falls Hotel. He took a carriage, in which, with his little "buggy" & two gentlemen friends, he rode about the village awhile, and then proceeded to the river side, and entered the enclosure. His wife soon came, and entered the grounds also. Multitudes of people began to gather about and within the enclosure, and on the Canadian side of the river a still greater number had collected. Some clambered down upon the rocks below, and took seats midway between the upper soil and the foaming waters.

At 4 o'clock, the fire companies came in a body and entered the enclosure. It is not known how many were present, but doubtles between three and four thousand upon the American side, and as many more upon the opposite.

At a little after 4, M. Blondin began a series of interesting performances on a slack rope in the grove. These were continued till a quarter before five, when he appeared at the end of the rope on the American side, to the relief of the spectators, who had melted in the sun for two hours.

The rope occupied its former position; M. Blondin was dressed in his former style of body-tights. He passed down the cable backward, carrying his balancing pole. About 200 feet from the embankment he paused, sat down; arose again, proceeding, passed a little beyond the centre, paused, sat down. Then holding his baroloft, Capt Travis, who was stationed upon the *"Maid of the Mist,* about 300 feet above a point beneath the cable, shot at it with a rifle. It is not known whether he hit the target or not. M. Blondin, arising, passed on; about 200 feet from the opposite embankment, paused, sat down, and laid down upon the rope. He did not pause again until he had gained solid footing and was borne with cheers to his carriage. The heat was very oppressive, the thermometer standing at 75 degrees in the shade. The feat was more wonderful since it was performed backward, and in the short space of 15 minutes, including all stops.

After refreshing himself with his friends, M. Blondin appeared again at the rope at 5½. But this time he was clad in dark habilaments, with a false face, and very much resembled a monkey. He had his little barrow and balancing pole before him. He proceeded directly across the river, without once halting until he gained land. He had to be more cautious, and consequently slower. The whole time employed was ten minutes.
Buffalo Courier, July 15th.

ATTACKED BY A SNAKE.—Mr. James Lpapin of this place came into our office on Thursday evening last, bearing an enormous snake in his hand, of which he relates to us the following circumstances: He was passing through Mr. Thos. S. McCalley's farm a mile or two from town, and immediately on getting over a fence, a large land moccasi snake fully five feet in length, sprang upon him from the bushes, and wrapped itself around one of his legs, attempting at the same time to srike him with its fangs. Mr. L. knocked it off with a bit of wood he had in his hand and hardly expected another attack; but the vicious rascal again sprang upon him from a distance of some four feet and the second time tightly coiled itself around his leg. By great exertion he at last succeeded in getting his foot on the monster and at once dispatched him.

Attacks from snakes are very rare in this section of the country and we are at a loss to know the cause of his snakeship's belligerent conduct unless it may have been that Mr. L. jumped upon him in crossing the fence. Friend James acknowledgds to some degree of trepidation during the rencontre. Happily he escaped unhurt.—[Huntsville Independent.

THE WHITES AND BLACKS.—The New York Express rebukes, with much spirit and good sense, the eternal squabble of the politicians about slavery. It asks, are there no other subjects worthy the attention of the American people besides the black race? It demands to know if the interests of twenty-five millions of white men are always to be sacrificed to the inrerests of four millions of blacks.

Such a sacrifice would be manifestly senseless and ruinous; but, after all it is not the interests of the black laborers, but of the White politicians, that causes this eternal turmoil. The most rummad Republican cares no more for the subject of Sambo, *per se,* than of the man in the moon. It is only as he affords a hobby, whereby white men can ride into place, that he occupies prominent position in the politics of the country. The real question is not are the interests of twenty-five millions of whites to be sacrificed to four millions of black men! but are the interests of the twenty-five millions aforesaid to be sacrificed to the interests of twenty-five hundred mousing politicians and unprincipled demagogues? Are the interests of everybody in the whole country; is the republic itself-government union, to be victimized at the shrine of selfish reckless and corrupt ambition?—[Richmd Dispatch.

NEWSPAPERS.—Consider how universal are newspapers in America. They penetrate every nook and corner of society. No other element of power has such a sphere. The pulpit, the court, the lecture, compared with the newspaper, touch society, in but few places. The newspaper in America is universal. It reaches within and without, from surface to core; it travels everywhere, is bought by everybody, read by all classes, and is wholly or nearly the only reading of more than half our population. Its service to good morals and to intelligence among the people is incalculable. All the libraries of Europe are not of as much service to the nations of Europe as the newspaper is to this American nation. Its power is growing. Who would, twenty years ago, have dreamed of such a growth and power as has been developed? But the next twenty years will witness a greater. The editor is to be the schoolmaster. The best talent will find its highest sphere in the editorial room. Already that chair is more influential than the bench or the platform. No brain can act upon so many as that which speaks by the printing press of the daily paper. Ink beats like blood in the veins of the nation.—*Independent.*

The Coosa River Survey.

We learn from a friend, that Capt. Rhodes of Rome, with a party of gentlemen have made a survey of that section of the Coosa river between the Ten Islands, and the Railroad bridge, in this county, with the most satisfactory results.

In the present stage of the river they report a depth of ten feet of water, three fourths of the way, while the remaining fourth will average three feet in depth—They report a depth of 13 inches on the worst shoal. This shoal is composed principally of round boulders, which may be removed at a comparatively trifling cost.

It is proposed to put a steamer on this section of the river in the course of the ensuing twelve months, which will ply between the Ten Islands and the Bridge in the winter season, and will perhaps, run as low as the Talladega Springs during the Summer. We wish the enterprise every success and hope to see it in operation [illegible] day.—*Watchman.*

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS A MAN OVER THE BANK.—We are informed, says the Rochester American, June 25, that at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon a gentleman, whose name was unknown, but who was supposed to be from Vermont, walked off the bank at Niagara Falls, a short distance from Suspension Bridge, not far from where the Maid of the Mist takes her passengers. The unfortunate man was reading a letter. He fell about ninety feet, and landed on a spot that is inaccessible except by means of ropes from above. It was supposed when the 5:40 train started for this city, that he was still alive, and a rumor was prevalent that Mons. Blondin was to descend to his assistance. The unfortunate man has been since rescued and is alive, though, of course, seriously injured.

Two ways of Managing a Husband.

Few things are more common in domestic life than for the husband and wife to strive for the mastership; and thus human beings who ought to assist each other, and dwell together in affection, frequently pass a life of discord in rendering each other unhappy. The husband who is not greatly influenced by a prudent and affectionate helpmate is unworthy of her, and the wife who so far forgets herself as to try to rule her husband, will not increase her happiness by usurping his authority. The husband, when he is aware that his wife has more prudence, judgement, and talent than himself, does well to avail himself of them by leaving to her management of these qualities. It is a purely selfish motive that actuates either husband or wife to rule each other, and yet this motive, unworthy as it is, exerts its baneful influence in ten thousand times ten thousand hearts.

Mr. Conner was a well meaning man, of very little energy of character, and was completely under the control of his wife. Mrs. Conner was continually boasting no man should rule her, that she took care to let her husband see that she had spirit, and that she could make him do what she liked *at any time.* Poor Mr. Conner submitted to this thraldom very patiently rather than contend with her, for when he did try to contend with her, she got into such dreadful passions that she actually terrified him half out of his senses, and he trembled like one in ague; to secure his own peace, therefore, he consented to her ruling him, and rule him she did in everything.

Mr. Cooper, a neighbor, was fond of laughing at Mr. Conner's weakness.

Would I he often said, be such a poor spiritless being as to be ruled by my wife?—No never! Poor Conner dares not say that the sun shines, without asking leave of his wife; but my wife knows very well that my will must be obeyed.

Now this very positive, overbearing disposition on Cooper's part enabled his wife to manage him easily. If she wanted to stay at home, she proposed to go out, when he immediately determined not to stir a foot out of doors, to show he was master; if she really wished a walk, she had only to request him to allow her to finish what she was engaged in within doors, and he would put on his hat, and in a dictatorial manner tell her put on her bonnet.

Mrs. Conner and Mrs. Cooper once agreed to have a day's pleasure; it was therefore settled between them that their husbands should take them to a place of popular resort about twelve miles distant. It was only necessary for Mrs. Conner to express her intention in a determined way when her husband to avoid a quarrel agreed directly to drive her over. Mrs. Cooper, however went another way to work. She was determined to go and commenced to her husband as follows.—

"Would you believe" said she that our neighbors, the Conners, are silly enough to spend a whole day in a visit to Boxhill; they mean to go to-morrow.

Says Mr. Cooper—"I do not know there is anything so silly in it: if I felt disposed to go there or anywhere else, I would go.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Cooper, "you might go, but you would not be so unreasonable as to take me against my will.

"Agains your will, indeed!" said Mr. Cooper; a wife ought to have no will but that of her husband; if I thought proper for you to go, you should go."

"Excuse me," said Mrs. Cooper, "you have had your way too much; if I were determined not to go, you will find some trouble in persuading me.

"Trouble in persuading you," said Cooper; "then I am resolved to go, and you shall go too. I will have my way Mrs. Cooper and no wife in the world shall controll me; so to-morrow morning prepare to go to Boxhill, for whether you will or not, there shall you go.

"Mr. Cooper," said his wife, "I know when you take a thing into your head you will have your own way: I never yet met with so determined a man.

THE RAILROAD CALAMITY AT THE WEST—*Scenes in Chicago.*—Although the accident happened soon after midnight, nothing was known of it at Chicago until nine o'clock in the morning, when the Express Company received the first despatch announcing the death of its messenger. The Press and Tribune says:

But when the news once got abroad, it flew like the wind, and within an hour it was the theme of conversation at every corner of the streets. The different offices of the company were soon filled with anxious inqurers who had friends on the train, each begging to be assured of their safety, or hesitating to inquire the extent of their loss. Husbands whose wives and children had left in joyous health and strength only a few hours ago; messengers from wives who sat, with trembling hearts and pallid lips, at home, thronged the passenger and general freight offices during all the after part of the day. In the latter is a telegraphic instrument and operator, and the station nearest the horrid scene were frequent and to the agonized bystanders, full of dreadful meaning.

We saw many turn away from the operator's list, some lit up with hope and joy, and others struck with heavy despair. One gentleman of this city had sent his wife, three children and sister eastward on the fatal night. He was an early inquirer. The obliging operator despatched a message of inquiry, and he stood by the instrument a picture of woe, waiting an answer. In reply to a question, he said that he had put his family in the forward car. He was told to expect the worst, because the destruction of life in that car was fearful. He trembled like an aspen leaf, and the sweat of agony stood like rain drops on his brow. In reply to another question, he said that his wife was going only as far as Kalamazoo. He was told that Kalamazoo was on the Michigan Central, and that his precious ones could not be involved in this catastrophe at all. The relief came too suddenly. The revulsion followed like a waterfall, and the happy and thankful man threw himself into a chair and wept like a child.

The Buffalo Courier, in referring to the late terrible disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad, says: "We are informed by persons who survived the wreck that the killed cannot be less than ninety.

Steam on Common Roads

A steam carriage made a trip on Tuesday week on a common road from Trenton to Philadelphia. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the trip.

As nine was deemed a sufficient number for the engine to carry on this occasion (though if necessary it can accommodate fifteen) a coach was provided for the remaining passengers, who, however, took turns in riding on the machine.

We started at 2:26 P. M., the carriage nearly a mile in advance. The engine had been sufficiently tested in short runs like that at Trenton, to make sure that it would go well over paved streets or macadamised roads, with easy grades; its endurance and speed on long pulls, and its power of overcoming high grades, were yet to be proved. The first half hour on the road not only settled all these questions, but developed a reserved power far beyond the requirements of any ordinary duty. It had been the intention to keep the carriage ahead, but it was soon apparent that this could not be done. The engine in a very few minutes overtook it held up to it get another start, came up again, and finally passed it and arrived at Neshaminy Bridge, a half mile or more ahead, having made the distance, three miles in exactly 16 minutes running time.

The road was smooth with a hard bed and light grades, covered all the way, however, with more or less of loose material, with occasional stretches of pretty deep sand. On examination, the engine was found to be all right in every part and so far all was well. Before us however, was a long covered bridge, with a draw in the middle, in regard to which we had been cautioned at Bristol, and, as an inspection showed, with very good reason. Though heavily timbered enough originally, it was old and shaky, and the loads which ordinarily cross it not large enough to furnish decisive proof of its sufficiency to bear the weight the engine would bring upon it. It was obvious that it must be crossed at high speed, if at all, and certainly there was no disposition to flinch from the attempt. Beyond, the road climbs a long hill, with a particular sharp pitch about one-third of the way up with an inclination of at least one foot in ten perhaps one in eight, and very much experience of. It must be done, however for the engine was on trial and its judges the Philadelphia Committee were present and it must be done, too, the first time trying. A furious fire sent the steam up to 180 lbs, the spectators took up their posts of observation, and the men their posts of duty.

Our chief, standing erect, with his head bared, on the deck forward gave the word steam was let on, and the engine started. There was a moment of suspence as it entered the bridge and fairly jumping, as it seemed, with the vibration of the long arches, approached the treacherous draw but it was of short duration; sooner than the story can be told or read, it had cleared the draw crossed the remaining length of the bridge, and emerged from the covered passage like some infernal monster from the mouth of the pit with energies wrought up to the highest pitch for the final struggle. With every valve wide open, and all steam on, it whirled along the slope, apparently at the highest locomotive speed, and approaching the steep pitch surmounted it with unfaltering tread hurried far on along the level summit and stopped, in exactly one minute from the time of starting, having traversed in that short interval a distance of fully one thousand feet.

The next mile was made in five minutes; the next following, which included the ascent of another long hill, in six. Without going into further particulars as to the remaining portions of the way, it may suffice to say that it was found to be perfectly easy to maintain, on fair grades a motion at the rate of twelve miles per hour: that when there was any occasion for it this rate could be increased one-fourth or one-half; that the steepest and longest hills could be ascended at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. As no previous arrangement had been made for supplies of fuel and water, much time was consumed in stopping to procure them, more even than there was in running: the whole time occupied on the trip being five hours, and thirty-four minutes, while the actual running time was but a minute or two over two hours. The last four miles of the way, lying through the streets of the city, was necessarily made at less speed, but even including this, it will be seen the actual running time, gave an average rate of ten miles per hour.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—About five year ago a woman, hailing from Alabama, took up her residence in this city with a mulatto child, which she represented as being the offspring of a favorite servant belonging to her deceased husband. She was apparently in easy circumstances, and was *soon married.* Her husband holds a respectable positon as book-keeper in a large mercantile house in New York, and the two have lived happily together, and two children have been born to them. A few days ago a free colored man from St. Louis applied to the City Court for the necessary proceedings to be taken to recover possession of the child referred to alleging that it is his child by this woman who he states is his divorced wife. The woman denies all knowledge of the man, and denies the truth of this statement in every particular, and furthermore says that she never was in St. Louis, where he swears that he formerly lived. The applicant for the child says that he can prove his statement as soon as he can get witnesses from St. Louis, which he promises to have here next week. The child is about seven years old, and the claimant says he supposed the mother and child were in Europe until quite recently, and gives this as a reason why he has not claimed the child before.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE FRENCH FIELD TELEGRAPH.—A war correspondent, dating from Brescia on the 4th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying telegraph. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire, which no time was lost adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock work, "from dawn to dewy eve," on the decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha covered hard thread furnished with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas. It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the allies, and laid wires as fast as an advance was made. M. Lair is the chief engineer, and the first Frenchman who entered Novara, while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. Gauthier, of that staff, who set up his box and telegraph the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates. Lonato, Montechiaro and Castiglione were in instant communication with Brescia and Milan when evacuated by the foe on the 23d.

A SINGULAR MURDER CASE.—In the Memphis Criminal Court on Saturday last, Matthew Mc Dowell, who had been on trial three weeks for the murder of W. H. Johnston, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years, imprisonment in the penitentiary. The verdict so affected him that he fell into a succession of fainting fits. The murder of Johnston was committed about twelve years ago, and nothing was known of the perpetrator untill McDowell voluntarily confessed the crime, which led to the prosecution. It appears that he boasted of the deed under the impression that no steps would be taken to bring him to justice.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

August 4 1859.

☞Mr. F. H. GOODWIN, is our authorized Agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Rebublican, contract and receipt for advertising, &c.

Our friends and patrons will confer a favor upon us, which will be gratefully appreciated, by affording him every facility in their power, in the transaction of business.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below the aggregate vote given in at the election on Monday last in this county, with the exception of one precinct, (Sugar Hill) In our next the official returns will be published, giving the vote of each precinct in the County. Should any errors occur in this statement they will then be corrected.

For Governor.	
Moore,	2351
Samford,	161
For Congress.	
Curry,	1719
For Senate.	
Walker,	1986
Miller,	582
For Representative.	
Forney,	1373
Bush,	1442
Wright,	1456
Whatley,	1264
Bynum,	845
Scott,	860
Caver,	23
Arge,	309
Burns,	89
For Sheriff.	
Love,	1486
Allen,	449
Downing,	553
For Tax Collector.	
Meharg,	1374
Owin,	1119
For Tax Assessor.	
Trailor,	145
Owen,	1557
Treadaway,	836
Langford,	243
For County Surveyor.	
Whiteside,	1739
Maugham,	801
For County Treasurer.	
Woodward,	2233

Good News.—Our readers will find in the telegraphic despatches in to-day's paper, the very unexpected news of peace between, France and Austria, and that news confirmed; and also the very agreeable news of several successive rises in cotton. This war has been as singular in its sudden termination, as in its rise and rapid progress. Within about six weeks of its active operation, four principal, and several minor battles have been fought—one hundred thousand slain lie buried in heaps and scattered over the fair but war-wasted plains of Italy; the battle-fields of Montebello, Magenta and Solferino, have become immortal in history, by the side of Borodino, Austerlitz and Waterloo—the two principal nations have expended about one hundred millions of pounds; and we think it would puzzle any philosopher or wise man of the age, to prove that the world or any nation of the world has been benefited by it. Lombardy has been handed over to Napoleon, who in turn has handed it over to the Pope, and the petty princes retained in power.

But it seems from the latest news, that this peace is likely to prove any thing else but satisfactory to France, England or Sardinia; and it is said to be doubted whether Garibaldi will lay down his arms, or Kossuth yield his hopes of Hungarian independence.—Like a relapse in a disease, the renewal of a half settled quarrel of nations is worse than the first. A few weeks however will determine the permanency of this peace.

Nashville University.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the commencement of the next term of this long established and justly popular University. It is older than the State of Tennessee, having been endowed by the mother State, North Carolina, which with her ample endowment, places her perpetuity beyond question. Never under denominational influence, she is independent of Church and State.

The greatest statesmen, living or dead, which Tennessee has ever produced, graduated in early youth from this institution.

During the Academic year, 1858 and '59, there were in the Collegiate and Medical Departments, six hundred matriculates. Collegiate Department, 161 and Medical Department, 435.

Her Board of Trustees are liberal and enterprising, and are alive to the great interests over which they are called to preside.

Her Collegiate department, from the commencement of this century, has held an honorable rivalry with the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia, the greatest institutions of the South, while her Medical Department, immediately after its organization, took a position and has regularly maintained it, far in advance of all rivalry from the Western or Southern Institutions, and it is now the honorable rival of the Mother of Medical Schools, the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

The Museums and Cabinets of both the Under Graduate and Medical Departments are thoroughly furnished, and the Library contains about four thousand volumes.

To the friends and patrons of the University, mostly residing in the slave-holding States, its officers and managers again present its claims.

Dalton & Jacksonville Rail Road.

We have been favored by Mr. J. M. Carroll, of Cave Spring, and Col. B. E. Green, of Dalton, who were in this place a few days since, on business connected with the above named road, with a very comprehensive and interesting report of the President and Chief Engineer.

This report, from which we intend to take some extracts for our next paper shows a very favorable condition of the affairs and prospects of this road.

Messrs. Green and Carroll, received from the President and a portion of the directors of the Jacksonville and Rome Road, every assurance of a willingness to unite with them, and aid in speedy completion of the road.

Owing to the failure of the last Congress to make the necessary appropriations, the contracts for the new mail routes in this State were not let out. In this number was the route from this place via New Bethel, Reavesville to Ball Play, from which latter there is a mail through to Goshen. We learn by a letter from B. N. Page, the attentive and efficient Post Master at New Bethel, that the weekly mail from Ball Play via New Bethel to this place has ceased until new arrangements are made. The department, we understand, is willing that the revenue of the several offices on the route be applied to pay a carrier; but this is insufficient. An effort has been made to obtain an additional amount, sufficient for the purpose, by private *subscription,* and although not enough yet subscribed, a carrier will be employed to commence on Friday. Will not the public spirited citizens, living on the route and in the vicinity of the post offices help? We think they will, and if so can give their names, and indicate the amount to Mr. Page. We feel confident that this arrangement will not have to be continued longer than the middle of December next. Among the first acts of the next Congress will be the appropriation for the mail service, unless again defeated by the Black Republicans—in which case we hope our able and worthy Post Master General will discontinue every mail route in Yankeedom.

Valuable Land & Mineral Springs For Sale.

☞ We invite particular attention to the advertisements of Messrs. J. P. & J. H. L. Wood Ex'rs. offering for sale a large and exceedingly valuable tract of river and creek bottom land, including a very valuable island of 160 acres, entirely above overflow, and containing not two acres but what are good tilable land. The terms are exceedingly favorable, being a credit of *six years.* Such a place upon such terms, will seldom if ever be found.

They offer also, an exceedingly desirable and healthy place for a Summer residence, on which is a very bold chalybeate spring; also a good orchard and well improved, with large dwelling house and other convenient and necessary out buildings.

Taken altogether, these sales offer a rare opportunity to land buyers, and persons wishing a fine and healthy Summer residence, having valuable mineral water.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Jacksonville Female Academy, which appears in our paper of to-day.

The Trustees have again been fortunate in securing the services of another good Teacher for this school.

Miss Snow is a graduate of the Judson Institute of Marion Ala. and has had some experience in teaching, in which she gave great satisfaction to pupils and patrons.

From our acquaintance with her, we can safely commend her to all who have daughters to educate, as an accomplished lady, qualified to teach and train girls.

We hope our trustees will go forward and have the building put in a suitable state of repair, and that all will unite in patronizing and elevating our Female Academy to its proper position.

Mr. Grant:

Permit me, through the columns of the Republican to return my sincere thanks to those of my fellow-citizens, who did me the honor to vote for me. Although I was not elected, it affords me gratification to say, that the people of the County have listened attentively to my speeches; and although they did not seem to be impressed with the force of my remarks sufficient to elect me, yet I will say, I endeavored to instruct and amuse them to the best of my ability; and although not elected, I probably had more fun than any man that canvassed the county. It put me in mind of the settlement of a grocery partnership in this county, twenty odd years ago. Two notorious clever fellows Jim Brown & Lige Mitchell formed a partnership in a grocery, buying a barrel of Tennessee whiskey for $10. Both were candidates, one for Sheriff the other for Bailiff. They both kept the grocery and treated every man that came in, charging themselves with the bottle or quart as they handed it out. When it was out they settled. Jim's account was $29 87½, and Lige's $39 56¼. They had 37½ cts. in the drawer, and Maj. Glaze a candidate for Major charged with three quarts at 50 cts. and he had runaway. After balancing accounts Jim remarke, well Lige, we have not made much. "No Jim, but we have had an amazeing sight of fun—which is my situation precisely.

Yours Very Respectfully,
W. J. INGRAM.

WHAT A GOOD PERIODICAL MAY DO.—Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we shall show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are [illegible]. Nobody who has been [illegible] private tutors [illegible] power for good or evil. Have you never thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at breakfast table, the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social blessing.

Emerson.

THE END OF THE WAR—PEACE DECLARED.—It is a matter of congratulation with the friends of peace throughout the world, that the bloody scenes, which have been enacted upon the drama of Europe for many weeks, is now closed forever from view. The dogs of war are now chained and Austria is no longer an enemy to Sardinia and France. More than a hundred thousand have been laid in their graves and the horrors of war are now forgotten in the joyous impulses of peace. The terms of the treaty were published yesterday. From which it was seen that Austria no longer persists in her unjust demands, that Lombardy shall be under the control of her own people She was stubborn for a time, and only gave up her inclination to rule in Sardinia at the point of the sword, and after a terrible conflict in which the prestige of her arms has been destroyed and her national pride wounded to quick She has been defeated on every battle field; driven back from every post, and while offering a formidable resistance to her enemies, the result of every engagement has shown her inability to cope with her adversaries. Exhausted and weakened, her treasury empty her soldiers distrustful of their Generals, Hungary in revolt, Austria has relinquished all her hold upon Lombarday She has emphatically yielded, and ingloriously submitted to the demands of her allies. So it should have been-The independence of Sardinia from foreign dominon was a consummation devoutly wished for by the friends of freedom throughout the civilized world. Napoleon comes out of the war with all the honors of a conqueror. Within six weeks from the firing of the first shot at Montebello, peace has been declared Italy responded with enthusiasm to his call—his own troops excelled themselves—France was quiet as in times of Josephine or Marie Louise—the people bore with patience the burden of war and now, the Emperor returns to France the great living Captain of the age.

The news of peace is hailed with demonstrations of joy and satisfaction thoughout the world.—*Columbus times.*

The Island of Sacrifice.

BY MADAME LE VERT.

From Padua we continued our journey onward to Venice. The railway passes through a well cultivated country, embellished with villas of the nobility, half hidden among large trees. Along the green fields were lines of crimson poppies and blue lakes, as it were, of some azure hued-flower.

The grape vines where not trained upon arbors or trellices, but, permitted to climb the trees, from which they hang in graceful festoons. For miles and miles the country was planted with trees and vines, linked together. The reminded us of some of the dances of the Viennoise children, when they advanced up the stage bound together by wreaths green, and all moving as by one impulse Thus when the wind touched the long waving limbs, they seemed to advance towards us, as though impelled by music.

It was a beautiful afternoon when we crossed the viaduct, two miles in length, which connect the main land with Venice. Midway is a small island, which may justly be called "the Island of Sacrifice." It was there the Venetians bravely repelled the Austrians for long and weary months. An Italian, who was our compagnon de voyage, related to its many touching incidents of these terrible days of siege, sorrow and suffering. The records of history have never chronicled nobler sacrifices of human life for the love of country. Within the city, it was well known the defenders of that little island were doomed to almost certain death. Still the very flower of the Venetian nobility volunteered each morning for the perilous post and each night brought "weeping and wailing" to the once happy homes, now desolated and darkened by the tidings of their death. Their places were quickly supplied by others equally as brave, and thus wore on the gloomy months until they numbered eighteen.

Although famine prevailed in the city, there was no thought of yielding. But the cholera comes as the ally of the Austrians, and then the "sea girt city" succumbed to their united power.—Ah! was there not a clear evidence in this long and fearful struggle of that same noble spirit which animated the Venetians in the glorious days of the Republic, when her ships were on all the seas, and the name of Venice was ever mentioned save with the words "great and rich" preceding it.

Sadly we gazed upon that Island of Sacrifice, as though it were an holy altar, made sacred by the blood of martyrs gushing from young and loyal hearts. Like a dark cloud over the brightness of European powers, must ever linger the bitter certainty, that calmly they looked on and saw the spirit of freedom crushed and trampled down by the remorseless Austrians Vividily to my memory came those lines of Byron.

"Thy lot
Is shameful to the nations; most of all,
Albion, to thee. The Ocean Queen
should not
Abandon Ocean's children."

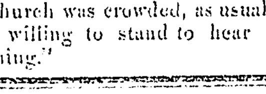
Holloway's Pills.—The changes of climate and, above all, the varieties of water, encountered in traversing even a small portion of the United States, are severe trials to the traveller. In order to secure the system from the evil consequences so frequently resulting from these causes, it is absolutely necessary to be provided with Holloway's justly celebrated Pills. It is beyond dispute that in all cases where the stomach and bowels are disturbed by change of air, water, or diet, (or any other cause,) they quickly and invariably restore the tone of the one and the regularity of the other. Visitors to or residents in the alluvial districts of the South and West, will find them a certain remedy for bilious affections and intermittent fevers.

Spurgeon and Cummings.—A private letter from London furnishes the following items:

"One Sabbath I heard Spurgeon. His text was *Tekel.* He was very severe in his allusions to Austria and Popery, of which he spoke in his introduction, prophesying the speedy downfall of the latter. Excavations have been made for the foundation of his new chapel, and I was told that the cornerstone was to be laid this month. In requesting the prayers of the church that his ministry might be profitable, he mentioned that he had the past week addressed thirty thousand people; on one occasion he preached to *four acres of human beings!* In the evening I heard Dr. J. Cummings of the National Scotch Church, give a summary of the exposition of Daniel by the most eminent writers for some generations past. He showed conclusively, by his own mind, that the millennium was to begin at the autumnal Equinox of 1867. The church was crowded, as usual, but I was willing to stand to hear such preaching."

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE



NORTH BRTON

PEACE.

NAPOLEON'S DISPATCH.

An Italian Confederacy.

THE POPE TO BE PRESIDENT.

POPE'S EFFIGY BURNED.

KOSSUTH'S PLANS.

ADVANCE IN FUNDS.

FARTHER POINT, N. S. July 24.

The steamship North Briton touched off this point to-day, with European dates to the 13th instant. She brings the following report of the markets:

Sales of cotton at Liverpool for three days 32,000 bales, market closing firm at the following quotations: Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull and declining.

Consols 96 for money.

Money market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.

Speculators took 4,000 and exporters 3,000 bales. The Africa's advance is fully maintained

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market is buoyant, and all qualities of goods have slightly advanced.

The weather is favorable for crops.

The news from Italy is most important. Peace has been concluded between the belligerents. There is to be an Italian Confederation under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope.—Austria concedes Lombardy to France, and Napoleon presents it to Sardinia. It is stipulated that Austria is to retain Venice.

The steamer left before the effects of this news had time to be developed

The Paris Moniteur explains the circumstances attending the armistice.—It says the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering to mediate between them, but were unsuccessful until the French fleet were about to commence hostilities against Venice, and conflicts before Verona became imminent, when Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing to an armistice, the same was concluded between the two Emperors in an interview had at the town of Villa Franca

Cyrus W. Field came passenger in the steamer, having accomplished his object in reference to a submarine telegraph.

The Anglo-Saxon had arrived out.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Steamer North Britain has arrived bringing European news to July 13th, proclaiming the joyful news of peace in Europe.

The news by this arrival is highly important and interesting.

Peace has been concluded between the contending powers of France, Sardinia and Austria.

There is to be an Italian confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

Austria has conceded Lombardy to France, but Napoleon has yielded it up to Sardinia.

Austria still preserves Venice.

Additional by the North Briton.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The following interesting Items by the steamer *North Briton* have been forwarded by the Associated Press:

The Emperor NAPOLEON issued a bulletin from the village of Vallegio, announcing the armistice, and congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant.

The London *Times* claims that England brought about the armistice; other authorities gave credit to Prussia.

A Verona despatch says that the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she asked.

It was reported that Kossuth has proposed a monarchical government for Hungary.

The following is the telegraphic despatch from Napoleon to Eugenie announcing the peace:

VALLEGIO, July 11.—Peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis: An Italian Confederacy, to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his right to Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers it to the King of Sardinia. Austria preserves Venic, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

This despatch was bulletined on the 12th. The French fund rose 2½ per cent.

The news did not transpire in London until after the official closing hour for Consols, but sales were afterwards made at 96¼, the rise during the day being ¾. All other securities closed buoyant.

DETAILS BY THE EUROPA.

DISSATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

Expulsion of Italian Princes Demanded.

ILL FEELING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND VICTOR E MANUEL.

Garibaldi Will Not Lay Down Arms.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

MORE TROUBLE IN ITALY!

Bullion in the Bank of France Decreased!

NEW YORK, July 28.

By the arrival of the Europa, at Halifax, we have the following interesting news:

Discontent in France.

Letters from Paris to London much discontent, in the French capital, with the terms of peace as agreed upon by Napoleon.

The Paris Siecle objects to the influence of Austria's remaining in Italy, and demands the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes.

Movements of Napoleon.

Napoleon awaits at St. Cloud for the entree of the head of the army.

Napoleon and Victor Emanuel entered Turin on the 15th inst, and were received with much enthusiasm.

Some unfriendly feeling had arisen between them

The French army countermarch.

Dismissal of a Cardinal.

Cardinal Antonelli is to be dismissed.

Garibaldi.

It is reported that Garibaldi will soon issue a proclamation to his army.

It is regarded as doubtful if he lays down arms.

The Orange Riots.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Louis Napoleon notifying him of his intention to demand the intervention of the Catholic Powers in the various "Orange" riots that occurred in Ireland on the 8th instant.

More Trouble in Milan.

The latest news says it is rumored that more troubles are arising in Milan. Venitia and Florence are also disturbed.

Bank of France.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased 11,000,000f.

Liverpool Flour market is very dull.—American is quoted at 10s @ 12s 5d.

LONDON.—The sugar market is firm.—Coffee is firm.

SECOND DESPATCH.

General News.—The news by this arrival is of the utmost importance.

Peace has been concluded between France and Austria.

There is to be an Italian Confederacy, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

Austria concedes Lombardy to France, and the Emperor Napoleon gives the province to Sardinia.

Austria preserves her Venitian provinces.

The steamer left before the full effect of this news had been developed.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon* arrived out July 11.

COMMERCIAL.—LIVERPOOL.—Of the three days sales of Cotton, speculators took 4000 bales, and exporters 3000 bales. The advance reported by the *Africa* has been fully maintained.

M. CYRUS W. FIELD comes passenger by this arrival. He has accomplished the object of his visit.

The Paris *Moniteur* explains the circumstances attending the armistice, and says that the great neutral powers had exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering mediation; their propositions were unsuccessful, until a French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and a conflict before Verona between the two armies became imminent. It was at this juncture that the Emperor Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing that hostilities should cease, proposed the armistice. The armistice was concluded, and the two Emperors met at Villa Franca.

Richardson, Spence and Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. Flour very dull at 10 a 13s. Wheat dull. Corn dull, but unchanged. Pork heavy. Bacon dull, with unimportant sales. Lard dull and steady. Roisn steady. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Turpentine dull at 33s.

Manchester.—Advices favorable and the market buoyant. All qualities of goods had slightly advanced.

Napoleon's Dispatch.

QUEBEC, July 25.

Peace concluded on the 11th inst., the intelligence of which was conveyed by Napoleon to the Empress in the following despatch.

"VALEGGIO, July 11.

"A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis:

"The Italian Confederacy to be under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope.

"The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

"The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but it will form an integral part of the Italian Confederacy.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

Napoleon's Bulletin.

A Turin dispatch says that Napoleon issued a Bulletin from Valeggio, announcing the armistice, congratulating the troops on their exploits, and giving notice of his immediate return to Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army with Marshal Vaillant.

The Austrian Version.

A Verona telegram says the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she asked.

Hungarian Affairs.

It was reported that Kossuth would propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

At Milan the Pope's effigy was burned.

The British press is dissatisfied with terms of the peace, and indulges in severe comments.

On the Paris Bourse Napoleon's despatch sent up funds ¼.

Consols were quoted at 90¼

The London Times says that France has spent fifty million pounds sterling, and sacrificed fifty thousand men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master; and that she further establishes the Pope in the temporal dignity, even beyond his inauguration. It concludes with the opinion that Napoleon's game must be a losing one.

The News says that Italy has been deceived in her hopes, by this peace. History, it adds, will call Napoleon to a strict account for having entered the war with false pretences; and with having signed a mock and selfish peace, which leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, while the central portion is committed to the patronage of the Pope.

The Morning Post says that the Pope is deprived of the substance, but retains the shadow of his supremacy.

It was rumored in Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would soon arrive to attend a family conference touching the disposal of the Prussian crown after the abdication of the King.

The announcement of peace was read in both Houses of Parliament, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

EUROPA.

COTTON ADVANCED—LARGE SALES.

BANK RATES REDUCED.

BOSTON, July 27.

The steamship Europa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst.

The sales of cotton for the week previous to her departure amounted to 107,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. Orleans tres ordinaire 112.

Consols 95¼ to ⅜.

The Bank of England had reduced its rates of interest 2½ per cent.

Additional by the Europa.

State of Trade.—Manchester advices were favorable. All qualities of goods were advancing. Yarns had advanced ¼d., but the high prices checked business.

At Liverpool breadstuffs were declining, and there was but little enquiry. Provisions were very dull, and Pork reported heavy and declining.

The news of peace was fully confirmed, but no particulars had transpired beyond the fact that the Princes of Tuscany and Modena had returned to their States.

The result of the treaty is generally mistrusted in England.

The Emperor Napoleon was on his way to France.

The Sardinian ministry had resigned, and Count Arese had been charged to form a new cabinet.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, has arrived. She brings late news from California, mails and passengers, and $2,100,000 in treasure.

A large number of golden images had recently been found on the Isthmus; and several thousand dollars worth had been sent to Panama

A WHITE EGG-THIEF YOLKED!—A Marysville exchange tells the story of a scraggy looking fellow who was seen robbing a hen roost, in Marysville. The owner ran after him, and the thief "got up and got." The owner kept after him crying "ketch him, ketch him!" at the top of his voice. A couple of policemen, hearing the hubbub and seeing the fugitive, made for him at railroad speed. He finally reached the water works, rushed directly through them, his pursuers close to him. On the other side of the water works is a heavy deposit of dirt and sediment, into which the fugitive jumped bodily, with the view of wading through and getting to the brush. No sooner had he struck it however, than he sank up to his seat of honor in the mud, and stuck, unable to extricate himself. In this predicament he was as helpless as Absalom when Joab made a target of him, and he was soon arrested and lugged off to the Station House. He vehemently declared and swore that he never stole an egg in his life—he wer'nt fond of eggs no how, and never eat 'em—they didn't agree with his *stomick!* An officer whilst searching him, put his hand in the fellow's pocket but speedily drew it forth dripping—it was filled with *broken eggs!*

THE WEDDING OF THE SAESON.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

Of all the weddings that New York has seen this century, the one to come off on the 14th of July excites the greatest interest. The bridegroom is a Spanish gentleman of the ripe age of sixty years, small and light of frame, but heavy in gold. His wealth is said to be fabulous. The bride is a young damsel, poor in purse, but of marvellous personal attractions. She is quite young, of queenly form, and of a majestic elegance that commands the attention of all who pass her in the street. The stories told of the preparation, dresses, and bridal presents, are astounding. Her bridal veil cost one thousand dollars. The bridal jewels one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Tiffany is making the bridal wreath. None of your hot house plants will adorn the brow of the young bride. But the wreath is of gold, and adorned with jewelry of great value. The said bridegroom is a Catholic, and will call in the aid of all that is gorgeous in his church to add to the magnificence of the wedding.

MARRIED, in Cherokee Co. on Tuesday the 28th inst., by the Rev. William Edward Lewis, at the Residence of Charles Duprees, Dr. Eluctious Treadwell, of Calhoun Co. to Miss Martha, C., Dupree.

Postscript.

We have heard from Cherokee, that Hardwick, Cooper, Clifton and Thornton are elected Representatives.

We have also heard from Talladega that Parsons, Bell and Carter are elected representatives.

For the "Republican."

TO H——.

Lovers Meeting.

——She was a thing to love:—
And had you seen her hazle eyes,
And nut-brown curls, you must have been—
Ere this—not less than me—a *captive*
At her feet!——
There was a beauty on her white, uplifted brow,
Amid the encircling light of glossy curls,
As if the Dove of Innocence and Love,
Had floated down, from out its azure home,
And made its soft nest there!
Her teeth—! O, they were *whiter* than the ocean's
Pearl;—and *wondrous* small they were,
And gleamed from out a pair of ruby lips—
Most tempting lips I ever saw; for her's—
It was a little, rosebud kind of mouth,
And moist with amorous dew.—
And parting to be kissed!———
The solemn Priest—the Anchorite himself—
From whom hath fled *all* lust of *earthly* kind
He would have quit his "*beads*"—indeed, he would—
And bent him down to do *her* homage.—
Her heart was beating wildly now;
And restlessly, her small, prunelle'd foot,
Kept time upon the floor: It was a tiny foot,
And much too small, I thought,
To make such *rumpus* on the floor.——
Her little ivory fingers, blue-veined, and tapering,
And tipped with rosy nails, were twining now
Her damp, dishevelled hair; and gleaming
Like a *star* upon a *swelling* wave;
A *gem*, from India, shone upon her breast.
It was a fitting sight to feast a poet eye.—
"*Rodolph truant* one,—(why comes he not?")
Soft as the turtle's cooing voice,
Her sweet *lips* murmured this—when,
Suddenly, the youth was by her side,—
Her *white* arms yoked around his neck;—
Her mouth, 'twas glued to his;—her full,
Sweet weight, was on his breast!
Such sudden flood of rapture was too great;
For weak and pale she lay a *helpless*
Fragile thing—embossomed in his manly arms.
So Sweetly frail she seemed, that he
Did scarce allow his heart to beat,
Lest that *disturb* her deep—*delicious*
Trance of love!
Long was she pillowed thus upon his heart;
And burningly intense the gaze that
He had fastened down on her, when—
Languidly, her *dove-eyes* opened wide,
And then she said—"*Dear Rodolph, I am thine;*"
And closed again the *humid* orbs;—
And 'neath the satin fringe that veil'd
Those eyes of love, no *shadows* came.—
The setting Sun had kissed the hills with gold,
And wrapped in soft voluptuous clouds,
Had sank to rest; and Rodolph *felt*
This Earth not *far* from Heaven!

R. E. N.

For the Republican.

HOPE.

BY JAMES R. WILLIAMS.

What effect hope displays on the mind!
'Tis a source of sincere happiness;
Tho' 'tis oft to slight prospects confined,
It succeeds in removing distress.

Animates and consoles sinking hearts,
Consolation it whispers to all;
And a blessing to all it imparts,
For, it is no respecter at all.

O! Thou wonderful creature of fear!
Then thou art bent beneath fear's command,
Say, what is it that comes to thy ear,
Telling thee that triumphs is at hand?

Take away or abstract from the rest,
This true gift, leaving grief also fear,
(Quite momentous their weight,) O, thou breast,!
What remains within thee but despair?

Thus in mis'ry's deep-cup—dread of all,
There is blended a soothing solace;
Sole supporter, when from fortune we fall,
The great light that illumes lifes dark space.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 22d day of August under the charge of Miss Clem. Snow.

The Trustees have secured the services of a Teacher that they can confidently recommend to the patrons of the School as well qualified to take charge of it: And they would urge those who wish their daughters educated to send them in early so that they may be arranged in suitable classes.

By order of the Board.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

August 3d, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D. D. D., Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Military College and Professor of Engineering.

JAMES. F. HAMILTON, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

J. H. STEWART, A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin Languagess and Literature.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany and Natural History

Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M., D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Litrature.

C K. WINSTON, M. D. Surgeon.

The First Term of the Academic Year 1859-60 commences on the 5th of September 1859.

The Second Term commences on the 23rd of January, 1860. Commencement Exercises take place on the 7th of June, 1860.

Tuition Boarding, Washing Fuel Rooms Servants attendance, and Use of Arms $105 per term. Matriculation Fee, $5. Students are required to furnish their rooms. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping and Fencing each $10 per Term of twenty weeks.

In the regular Collegiate Course the ancient reputation of the University for Scientific and Classical Scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time, every facillity afforded those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular College Classes, there is also a Preparatory Class. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.

By the the aid of Millitary Discipline, effective government is established, and health physical culture good order and industrious habits are promoted.

For Catalogues or additional information apply to any Member of the Faculty, or

B. R. JOHNSHN, Supt.

July, 1st, 1859.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

THE undersigned having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of George Wood, deceased, and said will having been admitted to probate on the 21st day of February, 1869—all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment: and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, legaly authenticated or they will be barred.

J. P. WOOD,
J. H. L. WOOD,
Aug. 4, 1859—6t. *Exrs.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Wm. A. Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 30th day of July, 1859; all persons indepted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

X. H. MILLER, Adm.

Aug. 4, 1859 —6t.

C. C. PORTH,

Resident Surgeon Dentist;

Jacksonville, Ala.

Coosa River Land FOR SALE.

ON **Monday the 14th day of November next,** we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late George Wood, dec'd, lying on Coosa River, five miles below Greensport, on the Coosa Valley and Talladega Road. The tract contains about

One Thousand Acres.

About **400 Acres of River and Creek Bottom,** 350 acres in cultivation, embracing an Island of 160 acres of level Land, entirely above overflow, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Wheat, all of which is cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Cabins, Gin House and Screw, Cribs, Stables, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, payments to be made in equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole from date payable annually. Notes with good and approved security will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ALSO—At the same time and place, the following described

PERSONAL PROPERTY

will be sold, to-wit:

Fifty head of Horses,
Fifty head of Cattle,

About **75 or 100 Pork Hogs,** and about 100 STOCK HOGS. Two Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon, one top Buggy, COTTON GIN and THRASHER, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. 300 or 400 bushels of WHEAT. Corn, Fodder, &c.

TERMS OF SALE made known on the day.

J. P. WOOD,
J. H. L. WOOD, } *Exrs.*

August 4, 1859.—td.

Land and Mineral Springs FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, on **Monday the 14th day of November next,** the following described land belonging to the estate of the late George Wood, dec. to wit: A tract of land containing 160 Acres, 25 or 30 Acres cleared and in cultivation. Lying in Calhoun Co. three miles east of Greensport, on the road leading from Gilbert's Ferry to Talladega. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses. There is near the buildings a fine Chalybeate spring, believed to be the strongest water, and boldest stream of any of like character in East Alabama, if not in the State.—There is also near, a large, bold, Spring of Limestone water, the branch running near the house, affording convenien facilities for stock water, &c. The location is exceedingly healthy, and one of the finest summer residences in this end of the State. Also, a good orchard of select fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above described land will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, payments to be made in equal, annual installments, interest on the whole from date, payable annually.

J. P. Wood, &
J. H. L. Wood, } Exrs.

Aug. 4. 1859.—td.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }
Court of Probate for said county,
Special Term, August 3,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Benj. & J. W. Easley, Administrator of the estate of Mary Easly, deceased, and filed their account current between himself and said estate (with the vouchers to sustain the credit side of said account) for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 5th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the heirs of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 5th day of Sept'r, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 3rd day of Aug., 1859.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of
Aug. 4, 1859. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }
Court of Probate for said County,
Special Term; August 3,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came O. P. Anderson and John Fagan, Executors of the Estate of William Tatum, dec'd, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 5th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the Legatees of said estate, & all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 6th day of Septm'r, 1859, and shew cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 3d day of August A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Aug. 4, 1859.—3t. Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
St. Clair County. }
At Rules, before the Register in Chancery for the 38th District,
Northern Division of Ala.
JOHN MOORE, dec. Estate of

The Estate of said deceased having, this the 18th day of *July*, 1859, been declared insolvent by the Register. Sitting as a court, it is ordered that the 19th day of September, 1859, be appointed a day for Marcus L. Inger, Administrator of said Estate to appear and make settlement of his accounts, preparatory to turning over the property of said decedent, which now remains unadministered to whomsoever shall succeed to the further administration thereof, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the correctness of said accounts and the allowance thereof, if they think proper.

JNO. H. CALDWELL,
July, 28, 1859. Register.

Selma Advertisements.

NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE,

THE PROPRIETORS Propose to STORE COTTON in this well-known BUILDING at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, for the Season.

☞ Cotton from the Railroad Depots will be charged Drayage.

☞ Goods received and forwarded at usual rates, without Drayage,

M. J. A. KEITH, & Co.

M. J. A. KEITH, }
W. Y. LUNDIE, }
July 12, 1858.—

SELMA, ALABAMA.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA.

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale, and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods and do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additiona.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotto.	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, }
C. B. WHITE, } Managers.

J. W. LAPSLEY,
E. T. WATTS
C. B. WHITE
R. HAGOOD, } Proprietors.

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us.

Aug. 12, 1858.

C. P. SAVAGE. W. H. BURR.

SAVAGE & BURR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented, and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful characteter.

SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can shew you inducements seldom offered in this city.

SAVAGE & BURR,
Corner Broad and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

Selma, Aug. 19 1858.—1y.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of five fi. fas. issued from the circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, one in favor of A R Smith vs. T R Mangham, one in favor of D R Mitchell vs T R Mangham, one in favor of W R Hubbard vs T R Mangham and Matthew Allen; one in favor of Ryan, Tate & Rowland vs. T R Mangham, and one in favor of J L Hughes vs T R Mangham and Jessie Langston, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in Septm'r next, the following described land, to-wit: Frac T sec 19 T 13, R 6; fracts B & E; and the south part of frac D in sec 30, same T & R; S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20; East half of south east quarter of sec. 20; S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 21; the N W 1-4 af the S W 1-4 & 20 acres of S E corner of N E 1-4 of S E 1-4 of S, 29; and the N E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 29; the S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 29; the N W 1-4 of NW 1-4 S 32; Fr O sec 30; Frs A C & F in sec 31; the E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 sec 35; W 1-2 N W 1-4 of sec 36; S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 25; S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of sec 26, all in T 13, R 6.

The W 1-2 of S W 1-4 sec 19; S E 1-4 of N W 1-4 of sec 19; the S E 1-4 of section 19; the W 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20; the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 30, all in T 13 R 6, as the property of and pointed out by Defend't Mangham.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$9.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of 2 executions issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell, to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit:

Fractions M & I of sec 23 T 12 R 7, 90 acres—also adjoining 40 acres, levied on as the property of Samuel Tidmore, to satisfy said fi fas; one in favor of W S Cothran and J M Elliott, and one in favor of R B Kyle vs said Tidmore.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D. S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$3 00.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in Octobe, 1859, the following described land, to-wit: the N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of sec 6, T 13 R 7—also Fraction A in sec 1 T 13 R 6, 61 acres more or less, S fract of the S E fract part 1-4 of sec. no. 36 in T no 12 of R no 6, commencing at the corner of T no 12, and running on a straight line to the junction of two branches, and thence with said branch to the Coosa River, thence down said river to the corner of said fract, thence back to the said Township corner, containing 89-100 of an acre—more or less. levied upon as the property of L R Roberts to satisfy said fi fa in favor of G W Weems.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D S

Aug. 5, 1859—$3 00.

THE PATRONS of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY could confer no greater favor on the late Teacher,—and perhaps could afford no greater encouragement to her successor,—than to show themselves prompt in the payment of tuition bills.

It is very necessary that all arrearages should be settled previous to the 15th of August.

July 28, 1859. A. J. HAWLEY.

R. VALENTINE & CO.

SADDLE & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

(OLD POST OFFICE,)

Water St. Selma, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles,
Harness,
Bridles,
Collars,
Whips, &c.

HAVING permanently located in Selma, and will pay strict attention to all orders, from the surrounding and up country, with promptness and neatness An invitation is extended to all who are in want of anything in our line to give us a call, as we are confident that they will be satisfied with the quality of our goods as well as prices.

Feb. 17, 1859—1y.

THE World's Great Exhibition. PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

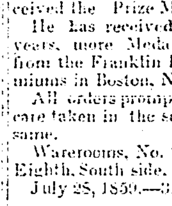
He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

July 28, 1859.—3m.

Jacksonville Male ACADEMY.



THE undersigned will open the next session of the Jacksonville Male Academy, under the patronage of the Trustees, on Monday the 15th day of August next, the session to continue four months, and be charged in proportion. He will afford every facility to young men, preparing for College or business: and should the school justify it, he will employ a competent assistant.

The following are the rates of Tuition per session of five months.

1st Class—Orthography, Reading,
Writing & Mental Arithmetic. : : : $8
2d Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, : : : : : : : $10
3rd Class—Higher English branches including Algebra & Geometry,: $16
4th—Languages, Latin, Greek and French. : : : : : : : : : : : : : $2

Pupils will be charged from time of entry until the close of the term. Deductions will only be made in cases of protracted illness, death or removal.

F. H. GOODWIN.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

SELMA BOOK STORE.

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS PAPER, &C.,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low. Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled. Selma, Feb. 17 '59.—1y.

Boots and Shoes,

SOMETHING superior in quality and finish just received by

Oct.14. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Cures Guaranteed.

Piles & Fistula,

Cancers & Scrofula

Strictures, Tumors, Wens,

and all other diseases of the skin

CURED.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.

Mar. 3 1859—1y. Huntsville, Ala.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. W. BLANDIN,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES GRATLY REDUCED

Selma. Feb. 17 1859.-1y.

MARGARET HAMPTON, dec.—Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of July, 1859, by the Hon. John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County:—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

July 21, 1859. W E HAMPTON, Adm

J. B. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseler & Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

J. B. C. has constantly on sale, at low prices a large stock of

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ALSO,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Extensive and Elegant Variety of Paper Hangings, Cutlery, Gold Pens, Pencils, Music, &c., &c.

Magazines and Periodicals Supplied.

☞ Prompt attention to orders from the Country. Selma, Ala. Aug 9, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Easterwood deed. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., On the 4th day of July, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

M. J. TURNLEY.

July 7, 1859. General Adm.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage.) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhoeal, Bienorrhoeal and Leuchorrhoeal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopoea or in privete practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials, only by C. W. Little. In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms: and, besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten* cases generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 prepaaation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plaster, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an anti-bilious cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon*, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia.

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.

In Alexandria by J. J. Vanlever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell a Tract of Land containing 649 acres, lying two miles east of Camden, Wilcox county, Ala; having 120 acres cleared, a fine dwelling house, a fine new Ginhouse & Screw. A portion of the land is rich creek bottom, a part is a pine hammock, and the balance the best of pine land, interspersed with oak, hickory, &c.

July 21, '59. EBENEZER HEARN.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber, near Plantersville, Talladega county Ala, a negro woman named Violet. She left my plantation about the first of May last—Also one named Kitty who left on the the 12th of Febuary last. Violet is copper collor, 23 or 24 years old, medium size and when speaking generally laughs.—Kitty is of dark complexion, mild in expression of countenance, weighs about 125 pounds aged about 25 years.

I will give $25 for the apprehension and delivery of either of the above described negroes in any Jail so that I get them.

E. J. SWAIN.

July 14, 1859.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, a Negro Man who says he belongs to William G. Brawden, of Greenville, Butler county, Alabama, and that he ranaway about two months ago, from the Rail Road. Said boy is about twenty-five years old, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, has had his left arm broken, abount half way between his elbow and wrist. No other marks noticed.

The ownew of said Boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Ashville, Ala. July 25, 1859.

WM. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH

TO ALL MANKIND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A BOON TO THE SICK?

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills & necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medic ne was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the radix or root of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease reinvigorate & restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of vital & functionary reformation.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, & the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, & all other signs of a diseased liver, & other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

The proper quantum and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids & secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and resusitating the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES.

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations its effects is all but miraculous.

UNREFUTED PROOF.

The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of his noble remedy, & certificates in every living language bear witness to the undeniableness of their intrinsic worth.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,
Bowel Complaints,
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Influenza,
Inflamation,
Inward Weakness,
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirit.
Diarrhoea,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague
Female Complaints,
Headaches,
Indigestion,
Stone and Gravel;
Secondary symptoms.
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds.
Piles.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detections of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactories of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. April 21, 1859—1y.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body: and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured and what is better, **prevented**, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach & prevent the food from rising & souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia.**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhoea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever & Ague, Chill Fever**, and all **Fevers of a Bilious TYPE.** It operates with certainty, & thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

The Liver Invigorator

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver Complaint**, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggist. Sep 9 '5 – 1y.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Sarah Ware, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1859—all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN B. WARE,
V. L. WARE,
July 28, 1859.—6t. Adms.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Wm. McElroy, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned; by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1859, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time precribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

E. M. BARKER, Adm.

July 28, 1859.—6t.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Mary Thompson has left my house and home, without just cause or provocation—all persons are hereby forwarned from harboring her or preventing her return, or trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled by law. JOHN THOMPSON.

July 6, 1859.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

$$$$$$

Chemicals. Chemicals.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM

Corner Broad and Water Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

HAS now on hand, and shall be constantly receiving, the largest & best selected stock of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
&c., &c.,

ever offered in this market. Call and price them before you purchase elsewhere, as he knows you cannot find BETTER BARGAINS. His stock of

Paints, Oils, &c.,

is very large, and persons having painting done would do well to call and price. His

BRANDIES,
WINES,
&c., &c.,

for medical purposes, cannot be beaten in the market for quality.

A large lot of Window Glass, Kyrorene Oil and Lamps. 800 oz. Quinine at $1 75 cash, less by the quantity. SELMA, Nov 25, 1858.

J. N. MONTGOMERY

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand, the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite the store of F. J. WEAVER, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State. Selma, Ala. Feb. 17 1858.

Special Administrator's SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 15th day of August, 1859,

At the late residence of Joseph Gladden, deceased, the following described property, belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit: from

From Eight to Twelve Hundred Bushels of Corn,

Also, about THREE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF FODDER. Said Corn and Fodder will be sold on a

CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS,

With interest from date, and note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

IRVIN MARTIN,
Special Adm. of said Estate.

July 14, 1859.—tds.

DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA.

The Specific Remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Chlorosis, and the Complaints of Women, Loss of Energy, Wasting, &c., &c.,

This extraordinary CHEMICAL PREPARATION of PHOSPHORUS, (the prophylactic and curative properties of which were discovered by Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris,) is performing wonderful cures throughout Europe and the United States, having already attained, since its introduction, a remarkable popularity, both with the medical profession and the public. It is purely scientific preparation, acting with absolute certainty, and of invariable efficacy in all stages of Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases The

Cure of Consumption,

In the second and third stages (at a period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease,) can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs itself is sufficient to produce death. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most strongly marked recovering as rapidly as others.

This Remedy has not only a curative effect but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its developement and thus act as a preventative with regard to consumption just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.

It is impossible, within the limits of an ordinary adversitement, to furnish the overwhelming proofs in my possession in regard to the success of this new and specific treatment for one of the most terrible scourges of the human race. But in order to satisfy the numerous inquirers who are daily addressing me for information, I have just published a translation of

DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION,

Comprising his Report made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris; Notes of Cases, and Letters, Documents, Testimonials, &c., which, together with a Circular, will be sent on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to cover the expenses of postages.

☞ Those therefore, who wish relidible information previous to deciding whether to try this extraordinary remedy, should lose no time in writing for Dr. Churchill's Treatise. Thousands would be restored to health by placing themselves under this treatment during the Summer, which is the most favorable season; but who, if they delay, may go down to premature graves.

☞ Price of "Winchester's genuine preparation," of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (in Syrup), $2 per bottle; three bottles for $7. Single bottles in concentrated solution, by mail, when specially requested, $2 each. The Dry Salts furnished to the Profession. Each bottle has full directions for use, with my fac simile signature. Use no other.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the sole General Depot in the United States by

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, 13 John st,
July 14, '59.—1y. N. Y.

5,000 Lbs.

CHOICE, WELL CURED

BACON,

For Sale by

JULY '28. D. A. SELF.

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER.

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of,

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS.

With an extensive Shop & Machinery,

Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all the Country with FURNITURE—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We INVITE all persons to our WARE ROOM.

FINE BURIAL CASES always on hand, and COFFINS made at short notice.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER.

July 28, 1859.—1y.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David B. Stewart, and against William J. Turquitt and George W. Pinson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the following described property to-wit: all the interest, right, title, claim or demand that George W. Pinson has in and to the following land belonging to the estate of Joseph Pinson, dec'd, to-wit: In the south east fourth of section three, 141 acres; in the North half of section 10, 98 acres; all in township 15, range 8, levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of David B. Stewart. J. B. FARMER, Shff.

July 28, 1859.—5t.—$6.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, her tract of Land lying 4 1-2 miles east of Jacksonville, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. About sixty acres cleared, under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard; an excellent well of pure, never-failing water in the yard, and two flush never-failing branches running through the land, affording very convenient stock water. The land is so situated that the mountain lying on the west, affords excellent range for stock, and cannot be hemmed up. These & other advantages which might be mentioned, will make it the interest of any one wishing to purchase, to call and examine the land for themselves.

RACHAEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

July 28, 1859—6t.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GA.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000.

TICKETS ONLY $10!

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Manager,

Successors to S. SWAN & CO.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co. Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for AUG. 1859, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 32 *draws Saturday,* August 6, 1859
" 33 " " " 13, 1859
" 34 " " " 20, 1859
" 35 " " " 27, 1859

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 Tickets!

Five Thousand four hundred & 85 Prizes!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO

EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN AUG.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prizes of	1,500
1 "	20,000	50 "	500
1 "	10,000	100 "	400
1 "	5,000	100 "	300
1 "	4,000	100 "	150
1 "	3,000	100 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of	$400	apx to $50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 "	300 "	20,000	" "	1,200
4 "	250 "	10,000	" "	1,000
4 "	225 "	5,000	Prize	900
4 "	200 "	4,000	" "	800
4 "	150 "	3,000	" "	600
4 "	100 "	1,500	" "	400
5,000 "	20	are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,000**

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Remember that every prize in the above Scheme is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Package of		10 Whole	Tickets	$80
Certificate	"	10 Half	"	40
"	"	10 Quarter	"	20
"	"	10 Eighths	"	10

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 465.

Draws Wednesday, July 31st, 1859,

ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballotts.

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!

1 Grand Prize of $40,000.

1 Prize of $10,802	8 Prizes of	$2,000
9 " of 4,000	267 "	325

32,396 Prizes Am't'g to $578,177!!

Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters $2 50.

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchsers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of fortydays.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK & EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE" or the Express Company cannot receive them

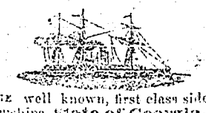
All communications strictly confidential. Orders for Tickets or certificates by Mail or Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta, "
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashvill. Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion and New York Times.

JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE



Selma Advertisements.

New Brick Ware-house

M. J. A. KEITH. W. Y. LUNDIE.

THE subscribers (successors to Keith & Spence) will commence on the first day of September next, doing a general

Warehouse & Commission Business,

In their NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton for the season,:::::: 25c
Drayage from Rail Road,:::::::::::::: 10c

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton ℔ bale,:::::::::::::: 25c.
Other Produce,:::::::::::::::::::::::::: 5 ℔ ct.
For Purchasing Goods,:::::::::::::: 2½ ℔ ct.
Advancing Freights,:::::::::::::::::::: 2 ℔ ct.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Flour and other produce.

☞Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ℔ cent interest.

☞Accounts for freight & storage due when Goods forwarded.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.
Aug. 16, 1858.—1y.

J. KROUT & CO.,
Wholesale Confectioners
and dealers in **fine WINES,**
Brandies & Cigars,
BROAD Street, Selma. Ala.

THE Subscribers beg leave to Call the attention of Southern dealers to their Very Large and varied assortment of Fine **wine, brandy & liquors** of our own Importation which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for *"Cash and Cash only."*

We have also connected with our already Complete establishment a Superior Machine, which will manufacture, any quantity of. Soda and Butter Crackers which will be sold at New York prices.

We also Manufacture **CANDY,** in any quantity for shipping at short notice.

In fine we keep every article connected with our business on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country shall have our personal attention.

J. KROUT & Co.
Aug. 19, 1858.—1y.

HARDWARE STORE
SELMA, ALA.
JOHN K. GOODWIN
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, Bar
IRON, NAILS, &c., &c.

IS now receiving from Foreign and Domestic ports, and offers for sale, at the very lowest prices and on liberal terms, one of the largest stocks ever brought to this section, amongst which may be found:

Rogers', Wostenholm and American Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Building Hardware Materials of every variety and kind.
Carpenter's Tools, of the best makes—a large assortment.
Bar Iron—round, square and flat Sweeds English and American.
Hoop, band, sheet and boiler Iron.
Nail, rod and horse shoe Bars.
Plow Steel & Iron, of all widths & thickness.
Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes.
Hand and Broad Axes. Traces
Planters' Hoes. of English and American makers. Hollow Ware.
Mill Saws, Circulars & Cross-cut Saws, (Hoe' make.)
Bolting Cloths. Best Anchor-brand Manilla Rope and Plow Lines.
Gin Gearing; Gum Belting.
Chopping Axes. Grind Stones.

Blacksmith's Materials!

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, & Stocks and Dies, &c., &c.
Cook, parlor, office, church, and schoolroom Grates, Furnaces, Cauldrons, Ovens, &c.
Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Grain Cradles.

PLOWS
OF ALL KINDS.

White Lead and Zincs in oil, Window Glass. Oil Putty and Varnish.

ALSO—Agent for the sale of Iron Railing, for cemeteries, verandahs, porticoes, front yards, Iron Doors, Shutters, Mill Gearing, best French Burr Mill Rock. Together with all articles usually kept in Hardware stores—all of which I invite purchasers to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Selma, Ala., March 3, 1859—1y.

WARE-HOUSE
AND
Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to carry on the above BUSINESS, in all its branches, with facility and despatch.

Our COTTON WARE-HOUSE, (known as Johnson's Ware-House,) is situated immediately on the River Bank and lying remote from other buildings, run little or no risk from fire: consequently, Insurance can be effected, on COTTON stored there, at the *lowest* rates.

Goods consigned to our care are forwarded to and from Rail Roads free of charge for drayage.

Cotton Storage for the season, 25c. per bale.
Drayage from Depot, 7c. " "
Coms. for selling Cotton, 50c. " "
" " Flour 5c. " cent.

Having had long experience in the above business, we tender our services to the public, believing we will be able to give full satisfaction.

WILEY & KNOX.
Selma, September 2, 1858.—1y.

TO SPORTSMEN & DEALERS!

C. SUTER,
Manufacturer & Importer
OF
Guns, Rifles and Pistols,
Broad St., Selma, Ala.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and the public in general that he is selling all articles in his line of business at the lowest price for CASH.

Also, repairing in all its branches attended to with care and dispatch at reasonable charges. Aug. 19, Selma, Ala., 1858.—1y

FURNITURE STORE
Dallas street. Selma. Ala.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public generally that his stock of *FURNITURE* is quite extensive, and of a superior quality, consisting of

PARLOR, *Dining & Bed-Room*
FURNITURE,

of all qualities and description.

Splendid Piano Forts,

Of a superior tone, a good stock, which will be sold cheaper than the same articles have ever before been sold in Alabama

Metalic Coffins,
always on hand, all sizes and styles. Also

Wooden Coffins,
at prices from $2 to $50. To all of which the attention of the public is invited and which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for cash.

J. J. NORRIS
Aug. 12, 1858.—1y.

For Philadelphia, New York, &c.
FROM
Charleston and Savannah
CABIN PASSAGE $15::::::::STEERAGE $5
Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1860::::::::$25.

THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia,** Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State,** Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The *State of Georgia* sails from Savannah every ten days, as follows, Feb. 22d, March 4, 14, &c.

The *Keystone State* sails from Charleston every ten days as follows: Feb. 16th, 26th, March 9th, 19th, &c.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada.
SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandagua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GREINER, & Co.,
Agents at Savannah.
T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents at Charleston.*
Feb. 4, 1859.—1y.

C. G. KUHNE,
SADDLE & HARNESS
MANUFACTURER,
AND UPHOLSTERER,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Between Monroe and Morrow's & Harris and Ware's, a large supply of Spring and other MATRESSES.

☞ORDERS SOLICITED.☜
BROAD ST.. SELMA, ALA.
Selma, Ala Feb. 17, 1859—1y.

B. ELIASBURG,
CONFECTIONARY,
FRUIT AND FAMILY
GROCERY STORE.
(*Opposite P. J. Weaver's*)
BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep the best of articles constantly on hand, for sale at low prices.

☞Orders from the country solicited, and accurately and promptly filled.

February 17, 1859—1y.

RAIL ROAD WARE-HOUSE.

W. Y. LUNDIE. M. J. A. KEITH

THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware-Houses, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton till June. 27c per bale.
Receiving & forwarding goods. 20c per bbl.
If stored over one month 10c additional.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton per bale, 25c.
Other Produce, 5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods, 2½ "
Advancing Freights on Goods, 5 "

No drayage on Goods, charged.

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded,

W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.
Selma, August 12th 1858.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON
Steamship Line,
Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York,		$30 00
"	Mobile to	35 00
"	Montgomery, Ala., "	26 00
"	Atlanta, Geo. "	25 00
"	Augusta, Geo. "	20 00

☞Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL
Steamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons. M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. L. M. MURRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. A. ANDREWS, Commander.
MARION, 1500 Tons. W. J FOSTER, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts. Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation: elegant State Room accommodations, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf.
Charleston to N. York. Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8.
March 11, 1859.—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, June 27th, A. D. 1859.

THIS day came John Brock, Administrator of the Estate of Hannah Brock, dec'd and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Friday the 5th day of August next, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said Friday the 5th day of August next, & contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, on this the 27th day of June, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
June 30, '59—3t.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the *Flouring Mill* is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.
Feb. 3 1859.—tf

BAARCKE & KIENKE
MERCHANT TAILORS,
ROYAL STREET,
Under the Battle House, North of the Entrance
MOBILE, ALA.
February 17, 1859.—1y.

MARIESVILLE
Marble Works,
15 Miles South of Talladega.

25 per cent saved by applying to
J. M. N. B. NIX,
For Tombs or Monuments.
Address at TALLADEGA.
February 24, 1859—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 00
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day,	2 00
Horses and Hack, " "	5 00

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent. will be added. July 1857.

ETOWAH HOUSE,
ROME, GA.
L. P. THOMAS Proprietor,
(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.
April 21, 1859.

PICTURES, PICTURES!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the people of White Plains and vicinity, and indeed the people of the entire county of Calhoun, that he has located himself at the Plains, where he is prepared to get up the *first* pictures—New York to the contrary, notwithstanding! Likenesses taken in all sorts of weather, in from 3 to 5 seconds. Prices moderate; terms cash; or good produce will *sometimes* be taken.

R. E. NEELD.

P. S. Garments of all kinds will be cut out, in the best style, and on short notice. Also, coats and pants made to order.

☞ROOMS, up stairs above Williamson's & Keel's Storehouse. Jan. 6, 1859.

Carpenters' Work.

THE undersigned still offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the execution of all kinds of Carpenters work. He will contract for building and furnish materials for the same at the usual rates.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

He will also put up FURNITURE to order, such as *Wardrobes, Safes, Tables, &c.* He will keep good workmen and may be usually found at his shop on main street, South of the Court-house. Call and make contracts to suit your wishes.

Two or three good, sober industrious workmen can get employment at fair wages on application to him. H. B. JONES.
Jacksonville, May 19, 1859—tf.

ARCHITECTURE
R. STEPHENS,
ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH PLANS & drafts for buildings in the most approved styles of Architecture. Also to undertake contracts for building.
Talladega, January 27, 1859.—1y.

Dr. R. S. EVINS,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of White Plains, Calhoun County, Ala. and surrounding country, in the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY. His shop is in White Plains where he may be found when not absent on professional business.
March 10, 1859.—tf.

For Sale.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in August next, in the Town of Jacksonville, the House and Lot where I now reside, containing half an acre—also one likely young Mule, five head of Cattle, and some Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Any of the above articles can be purchased very low before the day of sale.

May 5, 1859. HANNAH STINER.

HOUSE AND SIGN.
PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity: Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z BRADY.
March 11, 1857.—tf.

D. M. FULLENWIDER,
WITH
M'Clure, Thames & Johnson,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocers,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.
July 12, 1858.—1y.

NOTICE.

M. K. KIMBRELL still continues the **Wagon Making Business,** at his old stand, one mile west of Jacksonville. Thankful to his former customers for their liberal patronage, he hopes still to merit a continuance of the same. He will be found ready at all times to execute work in his line with neatness and dispatch, and upon the fairest terms.

Although it has been insinuated by some persons, that he visits Town too frequently, yet he will always be found ready to do business whenever called upon. As he lives at home and boards at the same place,—and generally provides himself with necessaries.

Feb. 3 1859.—6 m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Lucretia B. Weaver, dec. having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1859, by the Hon'l A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or that the same will be barred—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

May 26, 1859 S. H. WEAVER, Adm.

Ladies Dress Goods.

NEWEST styles in Merinos, Casimers De Lanes, &c. Robes, Side Stripes plain and figured, for sale by
April 7 J. D. HOKE & BRO.

FORT & HARGROVE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERS,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

Will keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.
Call and examine our stock.
Rome, Ga. May 19 1859—1y

Ashville Hotel.
EDWARD GOODE, *Proprietor,*

Has made great improvements in this House; and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table is supplied with the best the country affords. March 24, 1859.—6m.

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONARIES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GROCERIES, &c. from G. W. Mathews, on the South-west corner of the public square, and has his arrangements so made, that he will constantly keep a full assortment by the frequent reception of fresh supplies.

The following articles, of superior quality, may always be found, as constituting a part of his supply, and for sale upon the most reasonable terms:

SUGAR AND COFFEE,
SYRUP & MOLASSES,
Candies and Raisins,
Dried Currents & Figs.
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
CHEESE & CRACKERS,
OYSTERS,
SARDINES & MACKEREL
WINES AND LIQUORS

of various descriptions. Together with every other article usually kept in a retail Grocery Store. To all of which he invites the attention of purchasers, with the assurance that every effort will be used on his part to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

JOHN A. COBB.
Jacksonville, Feb. 10 1859—tf.

New Millinery, Trimming,
AND
VARIETY STORE.

Misses Noble & Stoeckel,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public of Rome, and vicinity, that they have opened a new Millinery Store in the City Hall Building where all the

Latest & Most Fashionable GOODS

Will be kept constantly on hand. With the experience and ability of the firm they hope to meet with a due share of public patronage.

All are invited to examine their stock.

All work faithfully attended to at reasonable prices.

Give the Philadelphia Millinery Store a call.

MISS JANE NOBLE.
MISS M. C. STOECKEL.
Rome, Ga., November 25, 1858—1y.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

H. C. BILLINGS. J. J. THOMPSON.

H. C. BILLINGS & CO.
(CITY AUCTIONEERS.)
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
—AND—
COLLECTORS,
BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

HAVING permanently located in Selma, for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission Business, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

We will receive and sell on commission, either at auction or private sale, (having extensive store room) Dry Goods, Groceries Country Produce, Furniture, either new or second-hand, Horses, Mules and Negroes.

Our terms shall be moderate, and account of sales and payments prompt.

☞Liberal advances made on all consignments in store.

H. C. BILLINGS,
J. J. THOMPSON,
March 3. 1859—1y.

Howard Association.
PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism, or Self abuse, &c., &c.*

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of he past feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with a renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelop) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
January 6 1859—1y.

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. CLAIR COUNTY, Alabama, a Negro Man, who says his name is **ALBERT**, and that he belongs to Doc. Hunter, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Said boy is about five feet six or eight inches high, a little light colored for a Negro. No marks noticed—about thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges; and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs Ashville, Ala. April 15, 1859.

WM. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.
April 21, 1859.—tf.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

NOW owned by WM. E. KENEDY, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened under the management of Mrs M. R. Kennedy and her son Jno. H. Kennedy. It is their intention to make the accommodations acceptable to all who bestow upon the house their patronage. The many fine, well ventilated and furnished rooms, will enable them to accommodate families or gentlemen to their satisfaction. The house is situated in the centre of the business part of the city. The Table shall be as good as any other in the city and every exertion will be made to render guests comfortable.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.
mar10, 1859.—6m. Proprietor.

DO YOU WANT A FIRST RATE
Buggy or Carriage

OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF HICKORY, at *LOWER PRICES* than any other Establishment in the South? If you do, call on

M. L. PALMER,
Rome, Ga.

Where you can also find the celebrated SALADEE PATENT BUGGY, the best plan for the construction of Buggies ever invented. They run lighter, ride easier and last longer than any other Buggy in the world.

Repairing done cheap at short notice. *All work warranted*
SILVER PLATING done to order. Rome, Ga. February 3, 1859—1y.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

REAPING MACHINES!

Threshers and Horse Powers

A. R. HARPER,
HEAVY DEALER IN
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
Old stand of R. T. McCay, Broad Street. Rome. Ga.

THERE is not a single article of Hardware ENUMERATED in any advertisement, or thought of by any person that he does not keep.

HIS GOODS ARE FOR SALE LOW!

No house this side of Augusta can undersell him.
No house this side of Augusta SHALL undersell him.

His connection with his old friends and customers has been extremely pleasant to him. He thanks them for past favors, and most earnestly solicits a continuation of patronage and friendship. To those who have not as yet honored him with their patronage, he asks to call and see him—it may be for their good—at least will do no harm!! Jan. 13 '59—1y.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

STOECKEL TOOK THE PREMIUM!

TOBACCO STORE.

GEORGIA vs. VIRGINIA!

GEO. W. STOECKEL,
BROAD ST., ROME, GEORGIA.

Would respectfully call the attention of Storekeepers, and those using Tobacco, in any form, to his well assorted Stock of Segars & Tobacco, having now on hand

A LARGER & BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER KEPT IN CHEROKEE GA

SEGARS, SEGARS.

From 75c to $6 per box, of Havana, German, and American manufacture

CHEWING TOBACCO!

From 20c to $1,25 per lb. I have chewing tobacco at 50c per lb equal to any that is wrapped in tinfoil. Just try it!—and remember the old adage: "All is not gold that glitters;" nor does tin foil INCREASE THE REAL VALUE OF TOBACCO

SMOKING TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Burwell's Tobacco now on hand!
VARIETY OF SNUFFS & PIPES!

Some of Burwell's Tobacco, manufactured by me, took the first premium at the Southern Central Agricultural Fair held at Atlanta.
Rome, Georgia, November 25th, 1858—1y.

OUR MOTTO!
Short Profits, and Prompt Payments.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
Spring & summer
GOODS.

And earnestly solicit all their customers, friends, and all persons wishing to buy *Cheap and Substantial GOODS,* To call and examine our STOCK OF GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

We have purchased our Goods at the lowest figures, and will be satisfied with as small profits as any other men.

Come and examine our Goods, and you will come as near finding every thing that you may want in our Store as any other house in Town—and by the time you get through, we will be sure to make it to your interest to spend a few dollars with us.

We have a handsome stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
Trimmings,	A large and well selected stock of
Ribbons,	Readymade Clothing,
Collars,	Hats,
& Bonnets,	Boots and Shoes,
Kid & Lasting BOOTS, &c.	Saddles Bridles, Harness &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, PAINTS DRUGS &c

Jacksonville, April SMITH & SELF

Merchant Mills.

The undersigned having taken charge of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Brick Merchant Mills, 2 miles south of Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public that he has put them in good order and condition to make as much and as good Flour as any Mills in the country. Corn also ground in a manner that cannot fail to please.

ABRAHAM ADERHOLT.
March 10, 1859—tf.

P. S. Also a Splendid SAW MILL, in first rate order, at which we can fill bills for LUMBER of every description and variety, of the very best quality, upon short notice.

P. LOUGHRY,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA CROCKERY
AND
GLASS WARE,
34 WATER STREET MOBILE, ALA.

IS prepared to put up merchants and planters orders at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing Goods for the Country.
Feb. 24, 1859—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DRS. WM. & E. W. TREADWELL,

HAVING resumed the practice of MEDICINE in partnership, offer their services to the citizens of Cherokee and Calhoun counties, in the various branches of their profession.

Dr. Wm. Treadwell will remain at his residence near Adams' Ferry; Dr. E. W. Treadwell will reside at Maj. Colvin's, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. March 10, 1859

Stockholder's Annual Convention.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & TENN. R. R. Co.,
Selma, May 18th, 1859.

THE tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, for the purpose of electing a President & Board of ten Directors for said Company, for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on the Monday previous.

A. M. GOODWIN,
May 19, '59. Secretary.

MERCHANT MILLS.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that his MILLS, on Tallasseehatchee, five miles west of Jacksonville, are now in excellent running order, that he has two pair of French Burrs now in operation; and that he is prepared to make as good **Flour** and **Meal** as can be made in the up country.

He further informs his friends and old customers, that he has no connection with the Stephenson Mills, advertised over the signature of Abraham Adiholt.

J. A. ADIHOLD.
March 24, 1859.—tf.

BOOK & JOB
Printing.

HAVING a large amount of ornamental & display type, together with the combined materials of the Republican and Sunny South Offices, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the most neat and expeditious manner: such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Billheads, Blanks, &c., &c.

We respectfully request our friends not to send their work to distant cities, when they can get it done equally as well at home, and a great deal cheaper.

Great Arrival.
J. FISHER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

HAS just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST Stock of **Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Trunks.**

ALL are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place—one door north of O. H. P. Wayne's, Market street, Chattanooga.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FANCY
STRAW GOODS.

Pedal Bloomer, buttons, Brown Leghorn Bloomers, Drooping Leghorn Bloomers, Mixed straw Equestrian, Mixed straw Wm. Tell, Assorted Dangles Drab do., Brown Dangles Lace trimmed,

Gentlemen's Fashionable Moleskin Hats,
" " Casmere "
" Black " "

Gents' and Boys' Straw Goods, of all styles and qualities. Everett Bell Crowned Hats, M't. Vernon Leghorn Hats, Boys' fancy trimmed Hats, Just received at J. FISHER'S.
mar10, 1859.—6m.

C. C. PORTER,
ResidentSurgeon Dentist;
Jacksonville, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been on the 4th day of April A. D. 1859, granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, on the estate of Thos. M. Barker, deceased, late of said county; all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make payment thereof to me, and persons having claims against said estate, must present them within eighteen months or they will be barred. This 12th day of April A. D. 1859.

WILLIAM H. ELDRIDGE, *Admr.*
Apr. 21, 1859.—6

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS.
Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Gauges, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetry Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue Tubular, Locomotive and Cilender Boilers, made & repaird. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers. Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINER'S TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New Bork, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charconl Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
Dec. 2 1858—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Cotton Cultivaor.

LETTERS PATENT were granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of July, 1858, for his *improvement* in *Cotton Cultivators*: to which he calls the attention of both Cotton and Corn Cultivators.

The plow will penetrate the ground to *any required depth*, and will pulverise and loosen the soil, and cut off all the weeds. It will mow close to the stalks of cotton or corn, and loosen the soil near the roots without injuring or destroying them. It does not make a furrow, or turn over the soil, but loosens it up and lets it fall back into its place again. It is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton; and one horse power is sufficient to propel it.

It is believed, as will be seen by the following certificate, that it will save 25 per cent. of labor over the best improvements, and at least 50 per cent. over the common plow.

He believes the cultivator entitled to all he claims for it, and in support of his belief, he calls the readers attention to the subjoined certificate of Messrs. Moragne and Hollingsworth, who are the *only* persons who have tried the Cultivator. As to its utility no more need be said—TRY IT—its BEST recommendation is ITS USE.

He offers for sale County or State rights at reasonable prices. Address,

ASBERRY SMITH,
Jan. 20, '59—6m. Jacksonville, Ala.

Gadsden, Ala., Jan. 15, 1859.

The undersigned have used the Cotton Cultivator of Asberry Smith, and we take pleasure in saying, that is a most excellent plow; superior to any we have ever used in the cultivation of cotton, & saves at least 25 per cent. in labor, over any plow we have ever tried, and from 30 to 50 per cent. over the common plow. In the cultivation of young corn it is superior to any we have tried. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public as worthy of patronage; as we believe from actual experiment, it comes fully up to all that is claimed for it.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. HOLLINGSWORTH.

I am personally acquainted with Isaac P. Moragne and Thos. Hollingsworth, and I have the utmost confidence in the above statement made by them.

THOS. A. WALKER.

NOTICE.

WE have our Furnace in operation, and can furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the cutting of 2,000 Cords Wood for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.
Morrisville, Calhoun co., Nov. 4—t

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH*.

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.
Sept. 30 1857—tf.

MOLASSES—30 Bbls of Choice re-boiled Molasses, for sale Cheap by J. KAHN & Co.

Sugar & Coffee—A Lot just received by J. KAHN & Co.
June 9, 1859.

50 Bbls. **Whiskeys, Brandys,** and all kinds of Liquors, CHEAPER than can be bought in Nashville or Selma, for sale by J. KAHN & Co.

CANDIES, and all kinds of **CONFECTIONARIES,** as good an assortment as can be found in any city, for sale by J. KAHN & Co.
June 9, 1859—tf.

WANTED,

A GOOD industrious Carriage and Wagon-Maker Refer to G. R. REINHART.
Gapsden Ala. March 17, 1859.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun County,*

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, July 19th, A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Robert W. Draper Administrator of the estate of John Easterwood, deceased, and filed an account current between himself and said estate (with the vouchers to sustain the credit side of said account) for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Friday the 12th day of August, 1859, be set apart as a day for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the heirs of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Friday the 12th day of August, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 19th day of July, 1859.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of
July 21, 1859. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun County.*

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term; July 19th, A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Robert W. Draper and Joshua Draper, Jr., Executors of the Estate of Joshua Draper, dec'd, and filed an account current between themselves and said estate, (with the vouchers to sustain the credit side of said account) for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Friday the 12th day of August, 1859, be set apart as a day for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof qe given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the Legatees of said estate, & all other persons cogcerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Friday the 12th day of August, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 19th day of July A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of
July 21, 1859.—3t. Probate.

Administrator's Sale
OF A
NEGRO MAN.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 27th day of June, 1859, I will, as the Administrator of the Estate of Lucretia B. Weaver, dec'd, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for division, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on **Monday the 1st day of August next,** within the usual hours of Sheriff sales, a Negro man named BILL, about forty or forty-five years of age, belonging to said estate; to be sold on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date. Note with two good and approved securities will be required to secure the purchase money—this 29th day of June, A. D. 1859.

S. H. WEAVER,
Administrator of said Estate.
June 30, 1859.—3t.

Notice.

TAKEN UP by J. W. Hannah, & posted before M. Smith, Esq. of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 16th day of June inst. 1859, a certain Bay Horse, about five years old, fifteen and a half hands high, branded with letter G on his left shoulder, & right hind foot white—appraised at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, $125, this 24th June, A. D. 1859. A. WOODS,
June 30, 1859. Judge of Probate.

LADIES GOODS.

Such as plain and figured
Barages,
Organdies,
Lawns,
French Jackanetts,
Brilliants,
SILK & SILK LACE MANTILLAS,

And all other kinds of Ladies Dress Goods. at **COST.** KAHN & FLEISHL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firms of Kahn & Bro. & Kahn & Fleishl, are requested to settle immediately, as they are compelled to have money, and must close the business of J. Kahn & Bro, June 2, 1859,

ROME TO SELMA R. R.
Mail Stage Line.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mail Stage leaves Rome daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., via Cave Spring, Jacksonville, Talladega, and Alpine, Ala., or head of Selma Railroad, and arrives at Selma at 2 o'clock P. M., second day—distance 200 miles.

Returning leaves Selma at 8 A. M., and arrives at Rome next day by 6 P. M.
April 28, 1859.

Bolting Cloths.

A FULL assortment of the very best make for sale by J. D. HOKE & BRO.
Oct 14, 1858.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

Time! Time is Money.

If you wish your Watches to keep time, call at the old stand, next door to Kahn & Bro. where you will find WM. C. LAND doing business on his own account who will faithfully endeavor to make watches placed in his care keep time, and use every effort to give satisfaction. TERMS—*CASH.*

Engraving of every description neatly executed. Jacksonville, May 5, 1859—tf.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A New Style. Prices $50.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS.
33 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE.

These Machines sew from two spools, and from a seam of unequaled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜
J. D. HOKE & BRO.
Agents Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Republican.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT,
At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the year.

Jacksonville Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked continued until forbid.
Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.
Announcation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 23, NO. 22. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859. WHOLE NO. 1182

POETRY.

The following beautiful poem commends itself to every heart. Bennett is one of England's choicest poets, and is taking a high place in his country's literature.

Miscellaneous.

A Good Angels.

'Come Ady and Jane, it's time you were in bed,' said Mrs. Freeman to two little girls, about nine o'clock one evening. Ady was nine years old, and Jane was a year and a half younger.—The two children had been sitting at the work table with their mother, one of them studying her lesson, and the other engaged on a piece of fancy neeule work.

'Papa hasn't come yet,' answered Ady.

'No dear. But it's getting late, and 'tis time you were in bed. He may not be at home for an hour.'

Ady laid aside her work and left the table, and Jane closed her books and put them away in her school satchel.

'You can light the little lamp on the mantle-piece,' said Mrs. Freeman, after a few moments, looking around as she spoke; when she saw that the children had both put on their bonnets and were tying their warm capes close about their necks. She understood very well the meaning of this, and therefore did not ask any quastion, although the tears came to her eyes and her voice trembled as she said:

'It is very cold out to-night children.'

'But, we won't feel it, mother,' replied Ady; 'we will run along very quick.'

And the two little ones went out before their mother, whose feelings were choking her so, could say another word. As they closed the door after them, she raised her eyes upward, and murmured:

'God bless and reward the dear children.'

It was a bleak winter night; and as the little adventurers stepped into the street, the wind swept fiercely along, and almost drove them back against the door. But, they caught each other by the hands and bending their little forms to meet the pressure of the cold, rushing air hurried on the way they were going as fast as their feet could move.

The streets were dark and deserted; but the children were not afraid. Love filled their hearts and left no room for fear.

They did not speak a word to each other as they hastened along. After going a distance of several blocks, they stopped before a house, over the door of which hung a hansome ornamental gas lamp, bearing the words, 'Oysters an Refreshments.'

It was a strange place for two little girls to enter, and at such an hour; but after standing a moment, they pushed against the green door, which turned lightly upon its hinges, and stepped into a large and brilliantly lighted barroom.

'Bless us!' exclaimed a man who sat reading. 'Here are those babes again.'

Ady and Jane stood near the door and looked all around the room. But they did not see the object of their search, and going up to the bar, they said timidly to a man who stood behind it, pouring liquor into glasses:

'Has papa been here to-night!'

The man leaped over the bar until his face was close to the children, when he said in an angry way:

'I don't know anything about your father. And see here don't you come here any more. If you do, I'll call my big dog out of the yard and make him bite you.'

Ady and Jane felt frightened, as well by the harsh manner as the angry words of the man, and started back from him, and were turning towards the door with sad faces, when the person who had first marked their entrance, called out loud enough for them to hear him.

'Come here my little girls.'

The children stopped and looked at him, when he beckoned them to approach him, and they did so.

'Are you looking for your father?' he enquired.

'Yes, sir,' replied Ady.

'And what did the man at the bar say to you?'

'He said that papa wasn't here; and that if we came any more he would set his big dog on us.'

'He did'

'Yes, sir.'

The man knit his brow for an instant, and said:

'Who sent you here?'

'Nobody,, answered Ady.

'Don't your mother know that you have come?'

'Yes sir. She told us to go to bed, but we couldn't go until papa was home, and we came for him first'

'He is here.'

'Is he?' And the children's faces brightened.

'Yes he is at the other side of the room, asleep—I'll wake him for you.'

Half intoxicated, and sound asleep, it was with some difficulty that Mr. Freeman could be aroused.

As soon, however, as his eyes were fairly opened, and he found that Ady and Jane had each grasped one of his hands, he rose up, and yielding passively to their direction, suffered them to lead him away.

'Oh dear!' exclaimed a man who had looked on with wonder and interest—'That's a temperance lecture that I can't stand. God bless the little ones,' he added, with emotion, 'and give them a sober father.'

'I guess you never saw them before,' said one of the bar-keepers, lightly.

'No, and never wish to again; at least in this place. Who is their father?'

'Freeman, the lawyer.'

'Not one who a few years ago conducted with so much ability the case against the Marine Insurance Company?'

'The same.'

Is it possible?'

A group now formed about the man, and a good deal was said about Freeman's fall from sobriety. One who had several times seen Ady and Jane come in and lead him home as they had just done, spoke of them with much feeling; all agreed that it was a most touching case.

'To see,' said one, 'how passively he yields himself to the little things when they come after him. I feel sometimes, when I see them, almost weak enough to shed tears.'

'They are his good agels,' remarked another. 'But I'm afraid they are not strong enough to lead him back to the paths which he has forsaken.

'You can think what you please about it gentlemen,' said the landlord, but I can tell you my opinion upon the subject; I would'nt give much for the mother who would let two little things like them go wandering about the streets, alone at this time of night.'

One of those who had expressed interest in the children, felt angry at this remark, and retorted, with some bitterness:

'And I would give less for the man who would make their father drunk.'

'Ditto to that,' responded one of the company.

'And here is my hand for that,' said another.

The landlord finding that the majority of the company were likely to be against him, smothered his angry feelings and kept silence. A few minutes afterwards, two or three of the inmates of the bar room went away.

About ten o'clock on the morning, while Freeman, who was generally sober in the fore-part of the day, was in his office, a stranger entered, and after sitting down, said:

'I must crave your pardon beforehand for what I am going to say. Will you promise not to be offended?'

'If you offer me an insult, I shall resent it,' said the lawyer.

'So far from that, I came with the desire to do you a great service.'

'Very well, say on.'

'I was at Lawson's Refectory last night,"

'Well.'

'And I saw something there that touched my heart. If I slept at all, it was only to dream of it. I am a father, sir! I have two little girls, and I love them tenderly Oh! sir, the thought of their coming out in a cold winter night, in search of me in such a polluted place, makes the blood feel cold in my veins.'

Words so unexpected, coming upon Mr. Freeman when he was comparatively sober, disturbed him deeply. In spite of his endeavors to remain calm, he trembled all over. He made an effort to say something in reply, but he could not say a word.

'My dear sir,' pursued the stranger, 'you have fallen at the hand of the monster, intemperance, and I feel that you are in great peril. You may yet rise if you will. Let me, then, in the name of the sweet babes who have shown, in so wonderful a manner, their love to you, conjure you to rise superior to this deadly foe. Reward those dear children with the highest blessing their hearts can desire. Come with me and sign the pledge of freedom. Let us, though strangers to each other, unite in this good act. Come!'

Half bewildered, yet with a new hope in his heart, Freeman arose and suffered the man who drew his arm within his, to lead him away. Before they separated, both had signed the pledge

That evening, unexpectedly, and to the joy of his family, Mr. Freeman was perfectly sober when he came home. After tea, while Ady and Jane were standing on either side of him, as he sat near their mother, with an arm around each of them, he said in a low whisper, as he bent his head down and drew closer:

'You will never have to come there for me again.'

The children lifted their eyes to his face, but half understanding what he meant.

'I will never go there again," he added, 'I will stay at home with you'

Ady and Jane now comprehending what their father meant overcome with joy, hid their face in his lap, and wept for very joy.

Low as this had been said, every word reached the mother's ear, and while her heart stood trembling between hope and fear, Mr. Freeman drew a paper from his pocket and threw it on the table by which she was sitting. She opened it hastily.

It was his pledge, with the well known signature at the bottom.

With a cry of joy she sprang to his side and his arms encircled his wife, as well as his little ones, in a fonder embrace than they had known for years.

The children's love had saved their father. They were, his *Guardian Angels.*

The "Gorilla."

The London Morning Post describes a peculiar zoological novelty which has been received at the British Museum, and by the trustees of that institution, loaned to Crystal Palace for exhipition. It is a specimen of the *Gorilla*, an animal said more nearly to approach the human species than any yet discovered, and whose existence was long deemed fabulous. Ten years ago a traveler in the interior of Africa was struck by seeing the natives worshipping what seemed to be a human skull, set on a pole. With some trouble the traveler gained possession of the idol, and sent it to London to be examined by Professor Owen. He read his views on the subject in an interesting paper to the Zoological Society, deciding that the animal to whom the skull belonged, was not a member of any known family of Chimpanzees or monkeys, and that it was altogether unrepresented by any specimen of natural history known to the scientific world. His drawings of the restored animal were ridiculed by many as fanciful, but at last they are confirmed, and the accuracy of scientific observations proved. An animal was caught after great exertions, packed in spirits of wine, and sent to London, and it *coincides in every respect with the animal Prof. Owen had figured from the skull only.* It is a native of Western Africa, and is said to exist in large numbers in the Gaboon districts, where it is the most formidable beast of the forest. The specimen has been skinned and preserved. It is rather more than five feet high, a male, known to be young, from the state of its teeth and the condition of the skull. The fore legs or arms are of great length and strength, far surpassing the human: the hind legs are very short, adapted for tree climbing. In features it is very like the negro, and the orbits are considerably projected. The teeth are formed precisely as in man, and are enormous in strength, the canine teeth of the first skull sent being as large and strong as those of a lion. The negroes of the country live in constant terror of these Gorillas, which are gregarious, and they state that the animals frequently descend in considerable force, sack the village, carry off the young children and devour them. Also that they have an ugly custom of attacking men, and wrenching off the heads of those they attack. If one of the creatures fired at or provoked, the whole tribe come down to the rescue, and escape from the combined assault is impossible.—*Nashville Journal of Medicine Surgery.*

"LET ME DIE QUIETLY."

'Be still—make no noise—let me die quietly.'—Vice President King.

"Be still!" The hour of the soul's departure is at hand; earth is fading from its present! Hopes that cluster around it like the forest leaves, when the frost of Autumn, with its lofty looks, have vanished away. The world with its deceitfulness; pleasure with its gilded temptations, are gone; and alone, in utter destruction of its solemn journey across the valley of the shadow of death!

"Make no noise!" Let the tumult of life cease. Let no sound break the soul's communion with itself ere it starts on its returnless flight. Trouble it not with accents of sorrow. Let the tear stand still on the cheek of affection and let not the wailing of grief break the solemn silence of the death scene. Let it gather the accents that come from within the dark shadows of eternity, saying to it come home. A far off music comes floating to it in the air. 'Tis the sound of heavenly harps touched by viewless fingers—disturb not the harmony by the discord of Earth.

"Let me die quietly!" The commotions of life, the strife and warring with human destiny are over. Wealth accumulated must be resigned and all the triumphs that comes within range of human achievements must be thrown away. The past with its trials, its transgressions its accumulated responsibilities, its clinging memories, its vanished—hopes, is rendering up to the future its accounts—disturb not the quiet of that awful reckoning. Speak not of fading memories, of affection whose objects perished in their loveliness, like the flowers of spring, or winter in slow decay. Talk not of an early home where loved ones linger, where a seat will soon be vacant, a cherished voice hushed forever, or of the desolation that will seat itself by the hearthstone. The soul is at peace with God; let it pass calmly away. Heaven is opening upon its vision. The bright turrets, the tall spires, the holy dome of the Eternal City, are emerging from the spectral darkness and the glory of the most High is dawning around them. The white throne is glistning in the distance, and white robed angels are beckoning the weary spirit to its everlasting home.

What is life that it should be clung to longer? What are the joys of the world that they should be regretted? What has earth to place before the spirit of man to tempt its stay or turn it from its eternal.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The telegraph announces the death of another European sovereign. Within a comparatively brief period, the Kings of Naples and Sweden have died; and now comes the announcement of the death of a third—Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal. She was the daughter of Don Pedro I, a former Emperor of Brazil, and was born in Rio de Janeiro, April 4th, 1819. On the death of her grand father, John VI., she was designated successor to the throne of Portugal, by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro; one of the provisions of which was, that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Don Miguel, whom it was desired, as a dangerous competitor for the throne (*says an authority,*) to *satisfy* by such arrangement. Another condition was, that she and her future husband should acknowledge the new Constitution. After all the arrangements were complete, Donna Maria left Brazil, in 1828, for Europe. In the meanttme Miguel declared himself King of Portugal, and forbade the Queen to land. She remained awhile in England; then, in 1829, returned to Brazil, where she remained until 1831, at which time her father resigned the crown of that Empire to his son, Don Pedro II. She then removed to Paris, where she remained, while her father took up arms in her behalf in Portugal. In 1833, she entered Lisbon. After renouncing, and then recalling his renunciation of the throne, Miguel finally resigned, and the Queen was established on the throne On the 8th of November, 1834, she was married by proxy, at Munich, to the Duke Charles Augustus Eugene Napoleon, of Lunchtenberg; and in person on the 27th of January the following year. Her husband died suddenly on the 28th of March, 1835; and on the 9th of April, 1836, she married the Duke Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg-Cohary who, upon the birth of a crown Prince, was named King. A farther account of her life would involve a history of Portugal, its wars and its revolutions, which we have no time nor space to enter into at present.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT RED CLAY.—As we go to press, we learn from a letter from Mr. W. H. Huff, that a melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Red Clay, ten miles above this place, on the E. Tennessee and Georgia railroad, on the evening of the 19th, as follows: When the down train from Knoxville arrived, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Dr. James F. Harrison, of Loudon, Tenn., with her two daughters, got off the train for the purpose of spending some weeks with her sister, J. A. Haskins, living near the village. Capt. Robt. Austin, of Stevenson, Ala., and a brother in-law of Mrs. H.'s, learning that she was at the depot, immediately drove thither in a buggy for the purpose of conveying her to the residence of Mr. Haskins. They had proceeded about two hundred yards, when the horse became frightened at a loud clap of thunder, ran away, and dashed them against a fence, dreadfully mangling the head and face of Mrs. H., killing her instantly. Capt. A. was taken to the house of Mr. W. H. Huff, where, after the most intense suffering, he expired at six o'clock of the same evening. The first intimation the husband and friends of Mrs. H. received of her melancholy death, was the return of her dead body to Loudon, which was sent up on the night of the same day she left her home so full of life, and joyous in the anticipation of meeting two loved sisters, whom she had not seen for years. Truly hath it been said, "In the midst of life we are in death."—*Dalton North Georgia Times, July 21.*

☞The remarkable exemptions of the city of New Orleans from yellow fever this year thus far, it is believed is due to the long continued overflow of of the Mississippi river. The theory that overflows are preventives of the disease, is strongly defended in the New Orleans Medical Review, and is daily becoming strong in the public mind.

☞The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

As Nicholas Longworth, esq, was sitting on the steps of a drinking-house on Third street, with his hat between his knees, waiting for a friend, a gentleman, a stranger, passed, and seeing "old Nick's" ordinary garb and rather troubled countenance, supposed him to be one of the professional mendicants that often congregate there, and as he went by, dropped a quarter into the hat. "Old Nick" perceived the mistake too late to rectify it, and pocketed the coin with a peculiar smile. The idea of mistaking the Cincinnati Cræsus—one of the richest men in America, worth probably from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000—for a street beggar is rather droll, though not unnatural, as any one to look at the old gentleman and his extremely shabby dress would not suppose his available means at the out side more than fifty cents.

TERRIBLE SCENE.—The following is from a St. Louis paper. We publish it chiefly that it may serve as a lesson:

Some time ago, you will recollect, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverly, in this county. He was caught, after a long search, and put in jail. Yesterday he was tried at this place and convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hung. While the sheriff was conveying him to prison he was set upon by the crowd and taken from that officer. The mob then proceeded to the jail and took from thence two other negroes. One of them had attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had just committed an outrage upon a young white girl. After the mob got the negroes together, they preceeded to the outskirts of the town, and selecting a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him and set it on fire. Then commenced a scene which, for its sickening horrors, has never been witnessed before in this, or perhaps any other State.

The negro was stripped to the waist and barefooted. He looked the picture of despair—but there was no sympathy felt for him at the moment. Presently the fire began to surge up in flames around him and its effects were soon made visible in the futile attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gathered about his limbs and body he commenced the most frantic shrieks for mercy—for death—for water! He seized his chains—they were hot and burned the flesh off his hands. He would drop them and catch at them again and again. Then he would repeat his cries; but all to no purpose. In a few moments he was a charred mass—bones and flesh alike burnt into a powder. Many, very many of the spectators, who did not realize the full horrors of the scene until it was too late to change it, retired disgusted and sick at the sight. May Marshall never witness such another spectacle.

The ends of justice are surely as fully accomplished by the ordinary processes of law as by the violence of an excited populace.

If the horrors of the day had ended here, it would have been well, but the other negroes were taken, and hung—justly, perhaps—but in violation of law and good order. They exhibited no remorse. One of them simply remarked, "that he hoped before they hung him, they would let him see the other boy burnt."

WE'LL ALL MEET IN THE MORNING. Such was the exclamation of a dying child, says the Newark *Mercury*, as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the casement. "Good bye, papa, good bye! Mamma has come for me to night; dont cry, papa! we'll meet in the morning!" It was as if an angel had spoken to that father and his heart grew lighter under the burden, for something assured him that his little one had gone to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." There is something cheerful and inspiring to all who are in trouble, in this. We'll all meet in the morning" It rouses up the fainting soul like a trumpet blast, and frightens away forever the dark shades thronging the avenues of purer life. Clouds may gather upon our paths—disappointment gather around as like an army with banners, but all, this cannot destroy the hope with us if we have this motto upon our lips "All will be right in the morning."

Pearls.

The tears of beauty are like light floating over a heaven of stars, bedimming them for a moment that they may shine with greater lustre than before.

Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy; believe not all you hear; and appear what you are.

Men long inured to vice, and habituated to folly, afford rare instances of reformation; youth is the proper season.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Industry is an excellent guard for virtue; the more active your life, the less opportunity have the passions to corrupt you.

Create not imaginary difficulties, sufficient are the real ones we have each to encounter in the course of our lives.

Though the great book of nature lies open to all, how few there are who so read as to understand it.

Ingratitude is so deadly a poison that it destroys the very bosom in which it is harbored.

It is said that since the death of his father, William B. Astor has "laid up" one million dollars a year. He had nearly eighteen million dollars to commence life with

Southern Prosperity.—From an article in the July number of Dollow's Review written by a Floridian Farmer, we make the following extract, which is worthy of a perusal.

"I am not vain enough to express an opinion upon the legal or constitutional question involved. We are informed, and believe, that it is the fixed purpose of the abolitionists, obedient to the suggestions of Hon. William H. Seward, to abolish slavery in the States, by a system of legislation consistent in form with the Constitution of the United Sates. The abolitionists believe, and rightfully, too, that in the course of a few years their numerical strength will give them a majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and enable them to elect a President of the United States, and thus controlling the Army, the Navy, and the Treasury of the United States, they can and will devise measures by which to abolish slavery, either by an amendment of the constitution, or by an act of Congress regardless of the constitution and in despite of judicial power, but obedient to a bigger power known only to themselves. Nor do they rely entirely upon their own strength. The several States are not known by treaty alliance to foreign governments. They know nothing of, and care less for State sovereignty and State rights. The government and sovereignty of the United States are alone known to England, France, and other foreign powers; and should the General Government pass an act abolishing slavery, the southern States not submitting would be regarded by foreign nations as rebels against the United States Government, holding in bondage millions of people declared free by government having the power to emancipate them, and foreign aid might be successfully invoked to their rescue and consistently, perhaps, with the laws of nations. The southern States can only prevent the calamitous result incident to the purpose of the abolitionists, by a prompt, fearless and wise course of conduct. Party strife should unite in an unalterable determination that slavery should not be even a debatable question in Congress. It is a position the southern States should assume and maintain, not only at the hazard of the Union, but to its sacrifice if necessary, to their rights, their honor, and their independence."

Cut this Out

It would be well for every reader of the following item, which we cut from the Grand Junction (Tenn) *Quid Nunc*, of the 9th inst, to cut it out and preserve it The White Ash is abundant in many parts of this and the adjoining States and it would be well to keep the Drug Stores supplied with the leaves:

A little girl of this vicinity was cured of a rattle snake bite, recently by the use of a decoction of white ash leaves, taken internally, and also applied to the wound. The decoction was not used until the day after she was bitten. Had it been used immediately after receiving the bite, there would probably have been no swelling at all.

There is a species of black snake (not poisonous) which always fights the rattle snake when he meets him and always kills him. But, in the encounter, he generally receives many wounds from the fangs of his poisonous antagonist.—These he cures by chewing white ash leaves and applying his saliva, charged with their pulpy juice, as a sort of liniment. The instinct of the reptile suggested the remedy to man.

Bloody Duel.—Count Bethlen, the Hungarian at present in the staff of Prince Napoleon, is the one who fought the duel with Prince Esterhazy. The quarrel was a political one and great importance was attached by the Austrian party to the death of Bethlen, whose patriotism, combined with his immense wealth had rendered him obnoxious to them. In the first place, the count was shot through the body. When the Esterhazy faction saw him fall, they instantly sent an express to Vienna to announce his death. To their great surprise and consternation however, they saw the apparently dead man rise to his knees and fire at his antagonist. The ball struck Prince Esterhazy between the eyes and killed him instantly.

The London Times on Napoleons Peace

From the Times, 15th inst.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent re-persual, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says Napoleon III. (illustrating the proverb, *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*) "that Venetia remains to Austria" but he explains that this exception is immaterial, because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in his explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we can clearly see; we shou'd have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequents which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect.

To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria a great military monarchy, is by this possession, a member of a confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this confederacy who will influence and who will obey. Austria is right in boasting that it matters not what may be the fortune of her arms: for beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now become universal that which was an encroachment is now become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to guess at the meaning of Louis Napoleon. If it is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon its not being found out. But of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this Treaty of Villafranca, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask for whose benefit was it done. Here, however we ask this question in vain. The trasure is spent and the blood is shed the war is ended and the peace is made but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even Victor Emanuel will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy. France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to manœuvre an army. She has not even at this moment the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity. The Emperor now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired.

It is not a very chivalrous reason to give an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work, and glory, and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread, could only be to set them guessing who it was who had stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough? Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself? All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor Napoleon might have known the state of his own arms best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that Napoleon was about to set up a free Constitutional Government in Italy: perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give Napoleon's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration. There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolators of Chaos, who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The sane men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that Cavour, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The despatch of to-day confirms our previous information, and announces that the King of Sardinia has accepted Count Cavour's resignation, and has replaced him by Count Arese. This event determines the nature of the peace. Cavour was an honest man. He believed in Italian independence as a future work of Napoleon III. It was by means of the confidence he felt himself and inspired in others that Mazzini and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy. It was Cavour who gave the signal for the successive rising in the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma, and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. Cavour believed in a Constitutional Italian Party, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor Napoleon entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expectations can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. Poor Cavour! He might had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous; but he was credulous and impatient, and he became the tool of crafty selfishness.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will doubtless at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report: the results suggest what the conversation must have been. "Surely," we can imagine Francis Joseph to have said, "my imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a form of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose. You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make everything straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three together will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that Francis Joseph, with a beaten army and a bankrupt Exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN INDIAN GRAVES ON THE ISTHMUS.—An extensive assortment of the gold images recently discovered in the "Huacas," or Indian burial places, upon the Isthmus Panama, were yesterday exhibited at our office, by one of the gentlemen from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.'s with whom they were left by Dr. Otis, the surgeon of the steamer *Miss Taylor*, for exhibition. They were eight or ten in number, all of gold and of most curious workmanship and design. Number one is the form of a bat, with outspread wings and legs, having a dragon-like head, surmounted by four horns curling outwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces.

Number two is a frog, with large protruding eyes, the eye balls being cased in the sockets like the balls in sleigh bells. This appears to be slightly alloyed with copper, and weighs about 2 1-2 ounces. Number three has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth, and dragon-like teeth, and weighs about two ounces. Number four is an idol of hideous and obscene conception, with legs and arms extended, the head flat, having a fan-like crown at the back a wide open mouth and a hooked nose, under which curls something, like the latest form of moustache. This was evidently one of the obscene gods which belonged to the Peruvians. This idol weighs about two ounces, and is of fine gold.

Besides these there were a frog, an eagle, very small twin frogs, and an armadilla and a small doll. The whole weight over a pound, and were purchased by Dr. Otis from a person on the Isthmus at twenty dollars per ounce. The excitement growing out of these discoveries is represented as being very great throughout the Isthmus, and multitudes were leaving for the Chiriqui, in the district of Boquieron. One thousand persons were reported already at work in that region, digging for the newly discovered treasures. Several vessels were advertised to leave Panama. The place is some one hundred and fifty miles from that place.

N. Y. Times.

From a letter received in New York from Panama.—A vessel arived from Chiriqui a few days ago, bringing up the news that large quantities of gold had just been discovered in the tombs of the Indians in the neighborhood of David about three hundred and fifty miles from this place. The gold is found in the shape of ornaments, birds, alligators, sharks, &c. Some very fine gold, others very much alloyed with copper. I have seen letters from two gentlemen of David of undoubted veracity. One estimates the value of the gold extracted in about three weeks at $100,000. Another estimates the quantity to be over nine arrobas (222 lbs). About a thousand men were then at the diggings. The burial ground extends over several leagues.

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.—Bunce's and Sizer's farms adjoined each other. Sizer had an unruly sheep which was in the habit of getting into Bunce's field. Bunce expostulated with Sizer several times, and then told him if he did not keep his sheep at home, he would S. him so he wouldn't jump my fences. But Bunce soon found the sheep back again: so he caught him, and with a knife severed the cuticle or skin just beyond the gambrel joint, and between the main cord and bone, then thrust the other hind leg through the aperture, and then put the sheep back over the fence, which went off hobbling on three legs.

Sizer soon after discovered the sad plight his sheep was in and he knew very well who was the cause of it, but he concluded to take things coolly, and await some suitable opportunity to revenge himself.

Presently Bunce's old sow broke into Sizer's field, when he caught her, and with a sharp knife cut her mouth almost from ear to ear, and turned her back.

When Bunce discovered this, he went to Sizer's in a rage, and demanded of him what he did that for. Sizer said "Upon my word neighbor Bunce, I did not do any such thing. *Your old sow split her mouth laughing at my sheep through the fence!*"—Syracuse Standard.

☞ He is a first-rate collector who can, upon all occasions, collect his wits.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

August 11, 1859.

The returns from the late election, in other counties, are as yet very scattering and confused. We hope in our next to give a full list of the Senators and Representatives elected.

☞ Mr. JOHN F. WARREN, Editor and Proprietor of the Tuscaloosa Observer, gives notice that he intends to be a candidate before Senate for the office of Secretary of that body, at the next session.

Mr. Warren, we have no doubt is well qualified for the office he seeks, and if elected would discharge its duties faithfully and efficiently. We heartily wish him success.

Singular Natural Curiosity.—Dr. W. Glover sent to our Office one day last week, a singular freak of nature, in the shape of a young chicken, having four distinct and equally sized legs, and four wings. It had also five toes on each foot, what is called "ten toed." It was certainly the strangest looking fowl, and greatest curiosity in the way of a chicken that we have ever seen.

This singular malformation may be seen at the shop of Drs. J. C. & M W. Francis.

Alabama Copper Mines.

The fact of the existence of rich copper mines in Talladega and Coosa Counties in this State, is now we suppose pretty well established. A gentleman handed us one day last week, some beautiful specimens of copper ore, taken from two mines opened by Mr. James Van sandt, one in Coosa and one in Talladega. Since then we have received from Mr. Van Sant, a letter containing about three ounces of the oxyde of copper, a very rich specimen, and which also contains a portion of silver. Mr. V. informs us in his letter, that the ore is in abundance, the vein being 10 feet thick and very much like the Ducktown ores. That while he writes four young men are in the shaft raising ore, which they can do very fast. That in going north west from the shaft they cross eight copper veins in one mile. There are two companies, the Rockford and Rock Island, who have work going on, and offer stock for sale, which if not taken soon will seek a market in the north.

Persons wishing information, can address, Rev. James Vansant, Rockford, Ala.

☞ We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Taylor & Curry, Druggists, of Talladega, Ala. These gentlemen have constantly on hand a large stock of superior Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c., which they offer upon as good terms as can be purchased in Selma, or any other interior market. And as Talladega will be the place to which all the cotton, &c. will be hauled from this region, it will be very convenient for those who may wish to purchase drugs, and Medicines, to procure them from that place. Keep it in mind whether you wish to purchase in large or small quantities, that these gentlemen have every variety of articles of the purest and best quality; and as they propose to sell on as good terms as at any interior market, Talladega being the nearest, will consequently be the cheapest to you. We hope to see their business acquaintance greatly enlarged, and their business greatly increased in this section.

We have received the 13th No. of a neat and interesting Semi-monthly sheet, entitled "Voice of Masonry and Tidings from the Craft," published on the 1st and 15th of each month at Louisville, Ky., by Morris & Monserrat, at one dollar per year. It is printed on an imperial sheet in a form of eight pages. Address publishers above named, 172 Main st. Louisville, Ky.

Ashville, St. Clair co. Ala. Aug. 3, '59.

J. F. GRANT, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The smoke which brings over the battle field of the 1st of Aug. has been dissipated, and we have now time to look after the dead and the wounded.

After a sharply contested race for the Senate in this County and Blount, we regret to say that our mutual friend Tom. Hayden has been beaten by a majority of about 200; and Col. Staten of Blount, *par excellence* the Champion of the great Central railroad is the Senator for this district.

We had a nice little sweepstake for the House. Dr. Lloyd, formerly of Calhoun, came through the polls about 250 ahead—next to him was Col. Forman, a representative of this county at the session of '53-4. The rest came in scattering, but not till the *day* had been thrown in their faces.

For other officers the result is as follows: Sam. Wyatt, *Clerk*; Jo. Philips, *Tax Collector*; Henry Fox, *Tax Assessor*.

Rumer from Blount says that Aldridge is elected to the House certain, and the contest for the other member is between Gibson and St. John—18 votes between them as far as heard from—with the probabilities in favor of Gibson.

If a Telegram received here this morning be correct, Calhoun has a strong delegation to represent her interests at the approaching session of our Legislature. But tell them they must burnish their arms, buckle on their armor and be ever ready to give and to take hard blows—they'll feel steel before the winter's over. Yours &c.

2 & 3 PER. CENT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Advices from Nicaragua give assurance that the Congress will ratify the Lamar-Zeladon Treaty, omitting the clause in reference to filibusters. It is believed that Judge Bowlin goes as Minister to Central America.

At a called communication of Crozier Lodge, held on the 4th August, 1859, the following, among other proceedings, were had.

Whereas, it has pleased God, in his wisdom, to remove from this world, to that untried By us; our Brother and friend, Henry Amorine, an *aged* and respected Brother, who died in our Vicinity, on the 3d, must, while travelling, on a short journey.

1. *Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. Amorine his wife has lost a good husband, his children a kind father, his neighbors an excellent friend & neighbor, and the Masonic Fraternity a true and worthy brother.

2. *Resolved*, That we, as a band of brothers, deplore this loss, and deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, and tender unto them our condolence in the sad bereavement.

3. *Resolved*, That we, the members of this Lodge, wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend the brethren of Bethel Lodge, No. 111, at Alacoochee, (of which Lodge Bro. A was a member) to wear the badge, and take such other steps as to them seem ed right.

5. *Resolved* That these proceedings be sent to the "Republican" at Jacksonville Ala. for publication, and a copy to the family of the Dec'sd Brother.

J. C. WATSON,
J. B. HAYES,
B. F. BRAY, } Com.

White Plains, Ala.
July, 4, 1859.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER,

To the Stockholders of the Dalton and Gadsden Rail Road Company:

Office Dalton & Gadsden, R. R. Co.
Dalton, Ga., May 31st, 1859.

I came into your Board of Directors as its President on the 19th of November last, learning that the Engineer Mr. Geo. Wadsworth, had since September 17th, made reconnoitering and preliminary instrumental surveys of the line.

The Engineer and his party were immediately put upon location surveys which were accomplished through the months of an uncommonly stormy winter, for our latitude.

With the aid of the Directors, your Secretary, the citizens of Dalton, and along the Line of Road, we have the Capital Stock necessary to commence the work of grading subscribed, and may flatter ourselves, that ground will soon be broke along the whole line of our road, and that within three years our Rails will connect the trains of the great Central Railway from New York and Washington, via Knoxville to Dalton, with the trains of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road at Jacksonville, running to Montgomery and Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas.

I need but say to you, this link of Road from Dalton to Jacksonville completed, brings Mobile, Pensacola, Selma and Montgomery, nearer to Washington, New York, New England and Canada, than any other projected line of Roads. It will secure the least water communication from Maine to Mobile—it will secure the great through mail which is followed by the through travel both business and pleasure—it will obtain over its Rails, the Gulf Groceries for upper Georgia, East Tennessee, and a portion of North Carolina and Virginia—carry to Alabama and portion of the Gulf, the produce of parts of Kentucky, East Tennessee, North Carolina and upper Georgia, and in time must take for the Gulf Naval Depots the copper of the inexhaustible mines of Tennessee & Georgia. The through travel alone, must pay every dollar of the cost of the Road, in less than ten years.

But its home benefits—it will pay for itself in the rise of our lands—pay an interest for years to come, in the continued increasing value of those lands—show our inestimable domain to the teeming thousands who must go over this great thoroughfare.

It will bring to us capital and intelligence—build up our Schools and Churches—increase our towns & villages, and place us by Rail, where we are geographically, on the *Great Highway of the Nation*, from New York to New Orleans; Dalton becoming the turn table of four of the longest connecting Rail Ways in the World.

I will only add, in handing with this your Engineer's Report, that, knowing the enthusiasm felt by all interested in this enterprise along its line—the degree of interest manifested by the connecting Roads, North and South—the facility with which the work can be done, every man doing but half his duty, our object is accomplished, our Road completed, and our efforts rewarded.

A. FITZGERALD, *President.*

Extracts from the Chief Engineer's Report will be given in our next.

[ED. REP.

The Peace.

Two month ago, the Emperor Napoleon declared in a proclamation addressed to his army, but intended for Europe, that Italy must either be entirely Austrian, or free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Three weeks ago, in another proclamation, addressed to the same army, he maintained that the principal object of the war had been gained, and that Italy wouldcome, "for the first time, a nation." He admits, indeed, that Venetia remains to Austria, but qualifies the confession by stating that she will form "a part of Italian confederation." The union of Lombardy with Piedmont will create for France, he thinks a powerful and grateful ally. The Italian rulers who were so detested by their subjects, that they did not dare to remain in their capitals a single day after the Austrian forces had been drawn beyond their reach—those small tyrants all bound by secret treaties to Austria, and always ready to obey her behests have been called back, he says, after having received a broad hint that their ways are intolerable.—He hopes that the warning may induce them to mend their manners, notwithstanding they belong to a tribe upon whom all experience is proverbially thrown away. "Italy," we learn from the same Imperial authority, "well henceforth be mistress of her destinies." To the understanding of a plain republican, there is something incomprehensible in this. Austria is left in undisturbed possession of Venetia. Her mighty fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige are still held by her troops, part of which are to be Italian, and the rest Austrian. At her back, within a few hours' ride upon a couple of railroads, lie Carinthia and the Tyrol.—Still farther in the rear, but yet within striking distance of Lombardy, stands all Germany, with her million and a half of armed men eager for strife.—At any moment that she may think proper, she may emerge from her stronghold, and lay waste all Lombardy with fire and sword, before the Emperor of the French can know that she even entertains hostile designs. A Hapsburg still wears the crown of a nation to which he is an object of abhorrence.—Austria still has it in her power, as much as she ever had, to overrule the councils, forbid the reforms, and punish the patriots of Italy. It may be said that such a line of policy on her policy on her part would again embroil her with

(From the London Times.)

The Austrian soldiers displayed great courage and steadiness, but, as usual, some sad blunders were committed. Two corps, the second and tenth, were not brought into action at all, and for some unknown reason the artillery of 144 guns was not moved forward from Volta, although the allies had many more batteries in the field than the Austrians. So says a Vienna correspondent, who adds:

"It is a delicate matter to touch on, but I feel bound to state that it is generally believed there would have been a drawn battle on the 24th, if the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been with the army. It is not exactly known what took place, but his majesty is said at a critical moment to have ordered General Benedek, who commanded the eighth corps, to fall back. The gallant commander 'who had half annihilated the Sardinians,' obeyed the order but with evident reluctance."

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.—A recently invented cannon is a brass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so, constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the breech, which four charges, replenished by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward, of sixty rounds per minute. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this result what is believed to be an important and valuable discovery. By means of the battery and wires connecting with the cylinder by which ignition is caused, the cylinder becomes perfectly electrized, which keeps it as cool as if constantly bathed in ice. On firing two hundred rounds in rapid succession, at the rate of about thirty rounds per minute, it was found, at the end of that time, that without using the swab once, the breech was made cooler than when the firing commenced.

DESPERATE AND BLOODY AFFRAY.—Fayette (Arkansas) paper gives the following particulars of an affray which took place in the town of Huntsville, wherein Foster Black, Esq., a son of Col. William Black, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Warren Sams, a merchant of Hutsville, were killed immediately, and John Black and Dr. James Smithson of Fayetteville and Constable Moody and James Sams, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. It says:

"An idea may be formed of unparalleled savageness of this street fight, when it is considered that Warren Sams was shot with ten pistol balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast—that Foster Black was shot twice with a double-barreled shot gun—John Black and James Smithson wounded in the thigh, James Sams stabbed with a bowie knife, and Mr. Moody severely wounded in the leg—and further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the ground of battle, three of which were entirely empty and one partially discharged.

"Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced, save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the shot gun and the clash of cold steel until Sams and Black had fallen, and their lifeblood was pouring forth through the the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of life, and a mature man in the autumn of of his days lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in torrents of blood, and four others bleeding from the severe wounds; but imagination can feebly depict the heart rending lamentations of mothers, sisters wives, relatives and friends. Our informants say, but a minute or two elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with near a hundred women who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Work being about to be renewed on the Washington Monument at Washington preparations were made last week for commencing operations.—Only one rope was left by which the top could be reached, but it was considered unsafe to attempt to ascend by this, lest it should prove to be rotten and the loss of life ensue. It was therefore necessary to get a new rope accross the top. To do this a man was produced who standing upon the ground outside the column, threw a stone over it—more than one hundred and seventyfive feet in hight. Having ascertained that he could perform this feat a small pack of thread was attached but the thread prevented his casting the stone more than half the height of the column. Next an Indian bow and arrows were obtained, but the arrows with the thread attached, would not rise over a hundred feet. A rifle was next obtained and experiments were made in side the column by shooting the ramrod, with a pack thread attached upwards, in the hope that it would fall accross a particular brace, but some times the rod took a wrong direction and at others thead was burned off by the powder and this plan failed. At last a pigeon with pack thread tied to its leg was started on a flight upward inside the column and by dint of whooping and shouting by the persons below, the bird was frightened into a continuance of his flight, and he rested on the very brace over which it was desired to cast the thread. A pistol was then fired to startle him from his perch; and he luckily descended upon the right side of the column. The pack thread was caught, a heavier cord was attached and drawn up, then heavier and stronger cord, until a rope of sufficient size was secured over the brace to enable the riggers to proceed with safety to the work of refitting the machinery in complete order for future operations.

The Other Side of the Picture.

Most of the war correspondents give us only the pomp and paraphernalia of battle, and the exciting incidents, real or imaginary, of the battle; but the picture has another side, which is thus drawn by a correspondent of the London Times, after the battle of Magenta:

"This station and the railway train itself were certainly the most shocking scenes of misery which one can possibly conceive. It was the darker side of a brilliant victory—looking behind the scenes by daylight; wounded in all stages of agony and pain, only half clad, torn, dusty and muddy, in their own blood; the priests walking about with the viaticum to administer the last sacrament to the dying; the glazed eye of death in some showing that they have ceased to suffer; the working eyes of others and the kneeling priest before them, showing that they were on the point of sighing their last; near them were others, whom you would have thought dead, had it not been for the perceptible movement of the eye, or convulsive twist of the limb. You became involuntarily silent when you entered and took off your cap at the sight of so much misery. Even the lively French soldiers, who administered to the wants of those defaced specimens of humanity, became grave, and this dead silence was broken from time to time by the solemn words of the priest, a faint sob, a frantic shriek of pain, or a weak sigh. You forgot almost that there was a victory to redeem this dark scene, and these men, who would otherwise have peacefully followed their domestic occupations, were summoned to expose themselves to all this for a cause which is not their own, which they know nothing about, nor care for. It was indeed, a hard lot.

But it was above all, when the wounded had to be moved to the carriages that the neighborhood became almost intolerable. Such shrieks, such pale faces, contracted by pain, such torn limbs! The soldiers ordered to transport them seemed to forget everything in their anxiety to alleviate the pain of the sufferers. The philanthropist would have been touched by so much care, and the cynic might have sneered at the idea that the very men who had made the wounds should now try to cure the mischief, ready to begin again. Before starting a new distribution of drink took place, for which there was a craving. At last the train was off, and the noise of the train drowned all others, while a few turns of the wheels took us out of sight of the station. On our arrival at Milan, a number of volunteer nurses were already waiting, with glasses of lemonade to assuage the burning thirst after a passage of more than an hour.

"Do with it what you will—blow the trumpets, beat the drums, wave the banners, drown it in noise or smother it in tinsel—war is, after all, a horrible and revolting thing, standing out in abrupt contrast with all the teachings of religion, all the feelings of morality and all the pleadings and tendences of civilization. It is through war that we still retain a connecting link with the hideous past—a past of infinite cruelty and brutality, of infinite and fruitless misery to the human race. Armed for mutual slaughter, how slight is the distinction between the civilized man and the savage, how small the difference between the nineteenth century, which has witnessed the rise of the French, and the fifth century, which beheld the extinction of the Roman Empire. Yet, revolting as war always is, it never presented itself in a form more repulsive than that which it now wears in the Italian Peninsular."

Grape Culture.

In our issue of last week we called the attention of our readers to the flourishing state of Dr. Edward's vineyard. Since then we have visited the vineyard of Mr. N. Wilman which we found in a like thrifty condition. Mr. Wilman is a German, familiar with grape growing, and has every confidence in success of the experiment.

We hope in a few years, to see the hill sides of Talladega clad with vineyards, and its valleys dotted with wine presses.—*Watchtower.*

A NEW BRAND.—A letter from Pike's Peak says that gambling and whisky-drinking flourish there extensively. Tanglefoot whisky sells for twenty-five cents a drink, and "it will almost make a man shed his toe nails."

LONGWORTH, THE WESTERN MILLIONAIRE.

John Jacob Astor used to say that all he got for taking care of his immense property was his board and clothes. One of the "solids" in our city fares no better, and yet he counts his money by millions! Mr. Longworth gets his clothes and board only—and nearly every man has the same—and yet he paid into the county treasury in the way of taxes the sum of $37'570 56! Rather expensive boarding and clothing.

The extent of Mr. Longworth's property may be judged of by the number of pieces of real estate which he owns in this city alone. In looking over the tax duplicate of yestarday, we find that he was assessed upon *three hundred and sixty-six pieces* of property, in his own name, within the city limits, and that he paid the taxes upon forty-six other lots which have been leased. Four hundred and twelve houses and lots in all.

The total value of this property now can hardly be estimated. Six years ago, in 1853, when the last valuation of real estate was made for assessment purposes, the 366 lots footed up an aggregate of $1'318'760. A portion of the lots have doubled in price since their last valuation, and others have advanced two hundred per cent, in value. Many have doubtless remained at about the same figures as in 1853. His present residence on Pike street "Belmont Place", is put down on the tax roll at $17'300. On Monday he paid his semi-annual tax which amounted to $18'785 18.

In addition to his property inside the corporation, he owns a considerable amount beyond the city limits. His personal property is taxed at $153'849. To look after all these houses—to watch the titles and pay the taxes, to receive the rents and the thousand grievances of dissatisfied tenants—furnishes labor sufficient, and hard labor, too for an energetic Jerseyman. Our western millionaire certainly earns his bread and clothes. *Cincinnati Gazette.*

AGRICULTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A recent traveler in Switzerland, says of farms and farming in that country, that no good terraced land can be had there for less than $4,000 to $7,000 per acre, and a quantity of such land is one per cent, of the entire territory. No man owns more than ten to fifteen acres of such ground. In that country investments are more for security rather than profit, and two and a half per cent. is usually satisfactory.

RECIPE FOR MAKING TATTLERS.—Take a handful of the vine called a Runabout, the same quantity of root called Nimbletongue, a sprig of the herb called Back bite, (at either before or after the dog days,) a tablespoonful of Don't-you-tell it, six drachms of Malice, a few drops, of Envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shops of Miss Tabithe Teatable and Miss Nancy Nightwalker. Stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of Discontent, kindled with a little Jealousy; then strain it through the rag mission struction, hang it upon a skein of sweetyarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it is fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

ADVERTISING.—A New Orleans correspondent of a Northern paper writes as follows concerning the extent to which advertising is done by the merchants of that city:

The merchants of New Orleans are far more liberal in advertising than those of your city, and it is they alone who support most of our papers. One firm in this city, in the drug business, expends twenty thousand dollars a year in job printing, and thirty thousand dollars in advertising. A clothing firm has expended fifty thousand dollars in advertising within six months. Both establishments are now enjoying the lion's share of patronage, and are determined to continue such profitable investments.

An Artesian well at Charleston, S. C. is tubed to the depth of 1329 feet.—It gives 100,000 gallons every hour; the temperature of the water at the surface is eighty three degrees of Fahrenheit. It has an alkaline taste, and horses are very fond of it.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—We understand this disease has made its appearance among the cattle in the upper part of this country again this season. One gentleman, living near Citronelle, has several oxen laid up with it, and we hear of others in the neighborhood who have been compelled to dispense with the use of milk for the same cause. The characteristics of the disease are the same as they were last year.

Mobile Advertiser.

A physician in Louisville has discovered that by living principally on buttermilk, a human being may prolong existence to the period of two hundred years.

We were shown a few days ago a handful of cotton of this year's growth, from the plantation of Wm. H. Milton, Esq. This is early even for this locality, but if the weather favors, much will be opened in the next week and picked for market.—*Marianna (Fla.) Patriot of 23d.*

Dr. Young says that man and wife are like soul and body—always at variance, and yet loth to part.

Telegraphic.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Sales of 500 bales Cotton this day, the market closing quiet.

Rice is dull.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The steamship *Indianola*, Capt. SQUIER, from Brazos Santiago, July 30, and the steamer *Arizona*, Capt. SMITH, from the same port, July 29, have arrived.

Gen. DEGOLLADO was there, actually preparing for a new campaign.

Gen. GARCIA was at Matamoras, whence he had issued a proclamation, calling the liberals to arms.

Gen. JUAREZ had decreed the confiscation of the Church property. The decree was enthusiastically received.

A conducta had arrived by way of Brownsville, with $399,000.

Two hundred and thirty deaths from fever had occurred at Rinosa, a town on the Rio Grande, about seventy-five miles from Brazos.

The report that SANTA ANNA was at the Capital, was discredited.

Further by the Anglo-Saxon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that both the Emperors are convinced that the basis of the treaty was too hastily made, and that it is in many respects impracticable. There will be no general Congress, but the representatives of France, Austria and Sardinia will meet shortly to consider the treaty. The Emperors ignore the intervention of the neutral powers.

Important despatches from Lord PALMERSTON, dated June 22, have found their way into the public prints, strongly urging Russia to remain neutral. The leading English papers, including the *Post* (the government organ), attack the treaty.

There is great agitation in Florence. The Government has issued a proclamation, but the Provisional Tuscan Government and the people object to being replaced under Austrian influence.

A corps of fifty thousand French are to remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country.

The most important towns of the Roman States have sent deputations to GARIBALDI.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt. Austrian troops are to remain, as if no peace had been concluded. The London *Times* correspondent says that the peace produced the greatese exasperation and dissatisfaction in Turin. The Emperor is accused of being a traitor to Italy. His reception was very cold.

One Day Later from Europe.

CAPE RACE, July 30.—The steamship *Kangaroo*, which sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, the 21st inst. at noon, passed this point to-day.

The sales of cotton for the day were 7,000 bales—the market was steady with a better tone. Consols 95¼.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Liverpool, July 21.—Sales of cotton to noon 7,000 bales, the market closing with a better tone and steady. Breadstuffs quiet, sales unimportant Provisions quiet.

The Bourse closed at 68f.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship *Persia* Capt. JUDKINS, has arrived, with Liverpool dates to July 23.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week ending July 21, 59'000 bales, the market closing at a decline of ⅛d.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LIVERPOOL—Of the wreek's Cotton Sales speculators took 65000 bales and exporters 13'000 bales. The market was firmer at the close.

SATURDAY, July 23, p. m—Cotton steady—sales 6000 bales. Wheat advancing.

GENERAL NEWS.—The peace Conference at Zurich was expected to assemble in about a week It was thought that Sardinia would not be represented

Discontent with the terms of peace continued unabated, NAPOLEON'S explanations reassuring none.

A European Congress was expected to meet after the peace Congress had concluded its session.

Tuscany had shown great hostility to the return of the Grand Duke.

In the British House of Commons D'ISRAELI opposed all interference in the Peace Congress. GLADSTONE'S proposed increase to the income tax was agreed to.

NAPOLEON had received the congratulations of the Diplomatic corps. The Papal Nuncio was the spokesman for the Ambassadors The Emperor, in his reply, said he trusted that the Peace would be durable. The Paris Bourse is flat and lower, *rentes* 67. 15.

The German Diet has agreed to restore contingent and fortresses.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Thirteen persons were killed last night on the train to Albany from New York. No southerners named.

Returns from the election in Kinctucky indicate the election of BERNARD MAGOFFIN for Governor with a small democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, thus securing a democratic successor to Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON in the United States Senate.

The Kentucky election, as far as heard from, is strongly democratic. Jefferson county is reported to have made a democratic gain of one thousand.

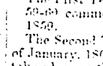
☞ By the rules of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

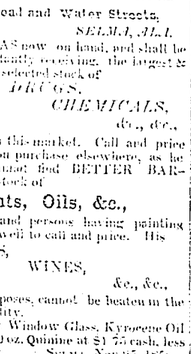
☞ Put off repentance till to-morrow and you have a day more to repent of, and a day less to repent in.

☞ An envious man repines as much at the manner in which his neighbors live as if he maintained them.

A doctor detained in court as a witness, complained to the Judge that if he was kept from his patients they might recover in his absence.

The expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June, exclusive of trust funds, and payments on account of the public debt, were $63,896,000.





OFFICIAL VOTE OF CALHOUN COUNTY FOR 1859.

	Jacksonville No 1	Alexandria No 2	June Bug No 3	Maddox No 4	Polkville No 5	Ohatchie No 6	Colvin's No 7	Allen's No 8	Ladiga No 9	Cross Plains No 9	Rabbit Town No 10	White Plains No 11	Teagues X R's 12	Oxford 13	Sugar Hill No 14	Pine Grove No 15	Pound's No 16	Fair Play No 17	Pine Thicket 18	Phipps No 19	Horton's No 20	Sulphur Springs 21	Kansas No 22	TOTAL.
GOVERNOR.																								
Moore,	401	225	66	69	52	175	74	52	84	39	41	151	75	216		74	130	103	43	83	20	73	42	2291
Samford,	2	1	1		2	1			16	32		21				9	30	2	2	31		2	3	155
CONGRESS.																								
Curry,	398	185	63	50		145	40	54	92	33	36	53	45	204	87	66	69		45			50	46	1770
SENATE.																								
Walker,	375	182	61	26	25	151	60	48	77	40	33	135	63	180		77	132	99	60	60	36	21	36	1986
Miller,	32	55	3	38	29	20	13		23	22	7	32	20	36		4	24	8	22	55	24	58	9	382
REPR'S.																								
Forney,	328	92	60	29	32	106	44	27	60	43	26	105	48	147		13	59	61	9	17	6	44	17	1373
Whatley,	238	136	10	27	27	107	61	31	37	36	27	74	52	73		59	64	62	5	27	47	33	27	1260
Wright,	202	109	49	33	31	99	22	30	72	45	23	113	56	145		40	73	62	57	93	42	40	20	1456
Scott,	161	50	48	18	12	37	37	48	70	55	5	21	10	35		57	44	47	36	47	44	12	10	860
Bush,	214	189	12	37	26	125	31	16	59	38	26	57	62	154		47	108	65	30	31	22	52	38	1442
Bynum,	87	124	26	65	23	55	30	7	9	13	6	43	10	98		24	55	6	37	30	44	30	21	843
Argo,	4			3		1		9	1		2	67	2	1		2	53	26	53	74	41			300
Caver,	4	1												19										24
Burns,	6	3		1					2		8	39	3				5	3	4	5	1			80
SHERIFF.																								
Love,	231	126	46	45	27	89	13	34	34	22	19	138	51	194		75	117	78	43	33	11	45	15	1486
Allen,	129	20		3		14	46	24	68	56	14	16		3			9		2	12	25	8		449
Downing,	29	99	12	27	30	72	16		3	1	6	16	1	22		5	9	31	39	62	16	26	31	553
TAX COL																								
Meharg,	175	147	27	34	51	128	39	19	52	35	20	89	41	89		40	92	59	49	58	48	58	34	1374
Guinn,	233	100	37	37	6	52	33	35	42	42	20	91	39	125		41	50	49	9	13	15	30	11	1110
Trailor,	5	1		2		1	5	1	11	3			4	20		2	16	8	24	40	1			145
TAX ASS.																								
Owen,	220	107	65	22	41	99	27	39	18	11	20	108	73	180		69	100	108	69	71	28	42	41	1557
Treadaway,	186	45	3	41	2	33	46	18	87	68	21	74	10	49		16	61	6	18	45	34	2	1	866
Langford,	16	95		10	12	48	3		1					2			1	1		2	2	45	5	243
CO. TREAS.																								
Woodward,	384	174	65	45	38	160	72	59	87	68	39	148	72	216		78	150	102	58	109	55	77	45	2292
CO. SURV.																								
Whiteside,	251	181	53	53	52	71	21	32	65	45	36	136	52	213		51	93	61	50	100	22	85	9	1732
Mangham,	152	51	12	1		108	50	20	33	21	3	41	31	13		29	64	50	39	16	39	2	34	812
For 1st Amend.	384																							384
Against "	4																							4
For Amend's.	140	148	47	3									57	112		10				12			39	568
Against "	248	71	9	66									17	40		75				93			7	626

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 24th ult. by G. L. Alexander, Esqr. at Love Alexander's, Mr. J. Knighton to Miss. Nancy Buchanon, all of Calhoun Co.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 2nd inst. at the brides residence, by G. L. Alexander, Esqr. Mr. J. Davis, of Polk Co Ga. to Mrs. S A. Tatum of this co.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Two bales of new crop Cotton were received to day from Central Texas.

The net increase of the Methodist Church South, the past year, we gather from the General Minutes just issued, was 43, 298, making the total membership 699,175.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Surgery is generally too ready with the knife and the saw. The eclat of a " brilliant operation " is a great professional " card, but the mutilated subject who has all the pain and none of the glory of the cutting and slashing, is by no means to be envied. We have little doubt that in more than half the cases where the knife is used in hospitals and private practice Holloway's inestimable Ointment would render its employment unnecessary, by reducing the inflamation and precluding all danger of lockjaw, mortification, or gangrene, We advise all who are suffering from wounds, fractures, tumors cancers, diseases of the bones, etc. etc. etc. to try this healing, cooling, disinfecting preparation before they suffer steel or caustic to come in contact with their flesh. The Pills should be taken to purify the blood, while the Ointment is applied externally.

BAGGING & ROPE.

A Superior lot of GUNNY BAGGING Machine and Hand spun ROPE.

For sale by

J. B. & G. H. FORNEY.

August 11, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Philips, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala, on the 2nd day of August, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ABEL PHILIPS,
CHA'S W. F. PHILIPS, } Adm's

Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE Subscribers return their acknowledgements to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months.—They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
OILS, PAINTS, DYESTFFS,
Varnishes, Painters' Materials,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
Putty, Window Glass *of all sizes,*
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH
Perfumeries. Fine Hair Oils &
POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
And Toilet Articles,
TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,
And Crumb Brushes,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &
Supporters,
HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments,
SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,
Snuffs, Fine Chewing Tobacco,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Inks, Stationery,
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other Liquors for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, 1859—1y.

$20 REWARD.

Ranaway

FROM the premises of the undersigned, on the night of the 4th of August, a negro man named YORK, of a dark copper color, twenty or twenty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, and weighing about 150 or 160 pounds. His name is perceptible on both wrists, scratched in with blue ink. Any person catching him and delivering him to me, or lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again, will be entitled to twenty dollars reward. He will probably try to make his way back to North Carolina, having been originally brought from that State.

L. G. CADDEL.

Hoke,s Bluff, Cherokee Co. Ala. }
Aug. 11, 1759. tf }

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and customers, who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, that, after several weeks absence, for recreation, with a view to improve his health, he has again resumed the *WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,* east of the Court House, first door north of the Drug Store, *sign of the Golden Watch* where he may be found *prompt* and *ready* to wait upon his customers, in the repair of Watches, Jewelry, &c, with his usual courtesy and fidelity; thereby soliciting a liberal share of public patronage in his line of business. *All work warranted*

W. J. JOHNSON.

Jacksonville, Ala., July 14, 1859.—tf.

P. S. Customers can be supplied with watches of any desired quality, upon short notice. Propositions for credit will receive no attention. *Terms strictly Cash.*

Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 7th day of August, 1859, a negro man, who says his name is EDMUND, and that he belongs to a man named Benjamin Thomas, living in Selma, Alabama. Said boy is about six feet high, of dark copper color, his little finger on the left hand crooked, and has a scar on the left cheek.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

J. B. FARMER, Sheriff.

Aug. 11, 1859.—tf.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21, 1859.

Selma Advertisements.

NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE,

THE PROPRIETORS Propose to STORE COTTON in this well-known BUILDING at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, for the Season.

Cotton from the Railroad Depots will be charged Drayage.

Goods received and forwarded at usual rates, without Drayage.

M. J. A. KEITH, & Co.

M. J. A. KEITH, }
W. Y. LUNDIE, }
July 12, 1858.—

SELMA, ALABAMA.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA.

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale, and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods and do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additiona.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotton	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, }
C. B. WHITE, } Managers.

J. W. LAPSLEY, }
E. T. WATTS }
C. B. WHITE }
R. HAGOOD, } Proprietors.

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us.

Aug. 12, 1858.

G. P. SAVAGE. W. H. BURR.

SAVAGE & BURR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful character.

SERGICAL INSTRUMENT'S furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

SAVAGE & BURR,
Corner Broad and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

Selma, Aug. 19 1858.—1y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the Estate of Mary W. Perry, dec'd, on the 5th day of August, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

O. P. ANDERSON, }
J. M. ANDERSON, } Adm's

Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

MARGARET HAMITON, dec.—Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of July, 1859, by the Hon John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County:—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred."

July 21, 1859. W E HAMPTON, Adm

THE World's Great Exhibition. PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

July 28, 1859.—3m.

C. C. PORTER,

ResidentSurgeon Dentist;

Jacksonville, Ala

SEWING MACHINES.

J. W. BLANDIN,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES GRATLY REDUCED

Selma, Feb. 17 1859—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

THE undersigned having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of George Wood, deceased, and said will having been admitted to probate on the 21st day of February, 1869—all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment: and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, legaly authenticated or they will be barred.

J. P. WOOD,
J. H. L. WOOD,
Exrs.

Aug. 4, 1859.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Wm. A. Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 30th day of July, 1859; all persons indepted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred

X. H. MILLER, Adm.

Aug. 4, 1859.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Easterwood' decd. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., On the 4th day of July. 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are requeted to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law. or they will be barred and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment,

M. J. TURNLEY.

July 7, 1859. General Adm.

Coosa River Land

FOR SALE.

ON **Monday the 7th day of November next,** we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late George Wood, dec'd, lying on Coosa River, five miles below Greensport, on the Coosa Valley and Talladega Road. The tract contains about

One Thousand Acres.

About **400 Acres of River and Creek Bottom,** 350 acres in cultivation, embracing an Island of 160 acres of level Land, entirely above overflow, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Wheat, all of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Cabins, Gin House and Screw, Cribs, Stables, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, payments to be made in equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole from date payable annually. Notes with good and approved security will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ALSO—At the same time and place, the following described

PERSONAL PROPERTY

will be sold, to-wit:

Fifteen head of Horses,
Fifty head of Cattle,

About **75 or 100 Pork Hogs,** and about 100 STOCK HOGS. Two Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon, one top Buggy, COTTON GIN and THRASHER, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. 300 or 400 bushels of WHEAT. Corn, Fodder, &c.

TERMS OF SALE made known on the day.

J. P. WOOD, }
J. H. L. WOOD, } *Exrs.*

August 4, 1859.—td.

Land and Mineral Springs

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, on **Monday the 14th day of November next,** the following described land belonging to the estate of the late George Wood, dec. to wit: A tract of land containing 160 Acres, 25 or 30 Acres cleared and in cultivation. Lying in Calhoun Co. three miles east of Greensport, on the road leading from Gilbert's Ferry to Talladega. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses. There is near the buildings a fine Chalybeate spring, believed to be the strongest water, and boldest stream of any of like character in East Alabama, if not in the State.—There is also near, a large, bold, Spring of Limestone water, the branch running near the house, affording convenient facilities for stock water, &c. The location is exceedingly healthy, and one of the finest summer residences in this end of the State. Also, a good orchard of select fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above described land will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, payments to be made in equal, annual installments, interest on the whole from date, payable annually.

J. P. Wood, & }
J. H. L. Wood, } Exrs.

Aug. 4. 1959.—td.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D. D. D., Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Military College and Professor of Engineering.

JAMES. F. HAMILTON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

J. H. STEWART, A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany and Natural History

Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Litrature.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D. Surgeon.

The First Term of the Academic Year 1859-60 commences on the 5th of September 1859.

The Second Term commences on the 23rd of January, 1860. Commencement Exercises take place on the 7th of June, 1860.

Tuition Boarding, Washing, Fuel Rooms Servants attendance, and Use of Arms $105 per term. Matriculation Fee, $5. Student's are required to furnish their rooms. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping and Fencing each $10 per Term of twenty weeks.

In the regular Collegiate Course the ancient reputation of the University for Scientific and Classical Scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time, every facility afforded those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular College Classes, there is also a Preparatory Class. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.

By the the aid of Military Disipline, effective government is established, and health physical culture good order and industrious habits are promoted.

For Catalogues or additional information apply to any Member of the Faculty, or

B. R. JOHNSHN. Supt.

July, 1st, 1859.

THE PATRONS of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY could confer no greater favor on the late Teacher,—and perhaps could afford no greater encouragement to her successor,—than to show themselves prompt in the payment of tuition bills.

It is very necessary that all arrearages should be settled previous to the 15th of August.

July 28, 1859. A. J. HAWLEY.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 22d day of August under the charge of Miss Clem. Snow.

The Trustees have secured the services of a Teacher that they can confidently recommend to the patrons of the School as well qualified to take charge of it: And they would urge those who wish their daughters educated to send them in early so that they may be arranged in suitable classes.

By order of the Board,

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

August 3d, 1859.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, a Negro Man who says he belongs to William G. Brawden, of Greenville, Butler county, Alabama, and that he ranaway about two months ago, from the Rail Road. Said boy is about twenty-five years old, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, has had his left arm broken, about half way between his elbow and wrist. No other marks noticed.

The ownew of said Boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Ashville, Ala. July 25, 1859.

WM. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

Jacksonville Male ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will open the next session of the Jacksonville Male Academy, under the patronage of the Trustees, on Monday the 15th, day of August next, the session to continue four months, and be charged in proportion. He will afford every facility to young men, preparing for College or business: and should the school justify it, he will employ a competent assistant.

The following are the rates of Tuition per session of five months.

1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing & Mental Arithmetic. : : : $8
2d Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. : : : : : : : $10
3rd Class—Higher English branches including Algebra & Geometry, : $16
4th—Languages, Latin, Greek and French, : : : : : : : : : : $20

Pupils will be charged from time of entry until the close of the term. Deductions will only be made in cases of protracted illness, death or removal.

F. H. GOODWIN.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

SELMA BOOK STORE.

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS PAPER &c.,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low. Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled. Selma, Feb. 17 '59.—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visible, to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents: none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage.) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhoeal, Bienorrheal and Leucherrhoeal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopoea or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials, only by C. W. Little, In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms; and, besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten* cases generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stonger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Propretor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an easy billious cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to clear costiveness,*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach,*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalouge of medecines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practiced medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon,* Georgia, instead of Philadelphia

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet. In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21.

Cures Guaranteed.

Piles & Fistula,

Cancers & Scrofula

Strictures, Tumors, Wens,

and all other diseases of the skin

CURED.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.

Mar. 3 1859—1y. Huntsville, Ala.

J. B. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

J. B. C. has constantly on sale, at low prices a large stock of

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ALSO,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Extensive and Elegant Variety of Paper Hangings, Cutlery, Gold Pens. Pencils, Music, &c. &c.

Magazines and Periodicals Supplied.

Prompt attention to orders from the Country. Selma, Ala. Aug 9, 1858.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills of Cane Creek or Choccoloco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Sarah Ware, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 22nd day of June. A. D. 1859—all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebten to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN B. WARE,
V. L. WARE,
Adms.

july 28, 1859.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Billy McElroy, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1859, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

E. M. BARKER, Adm.

july 28, 1859.—6t.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Mary N. Thompson has left my house and home, without just cause or provocation—all persons are hereby forwarned from harboring her or preventing her return, or trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled by law. JOHN THOMPSON.

JULY 6, 1859.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Chemicals. Chemicals.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM

Corner Broad and Water Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

HAS now on hand, and shall be constantly receiving, the largest & best selected stock of *DRUGS, CHEMICALS,* &c., &c., ever offered in this market. Call and price them before you purchase elsewhere, as he knows you cannot find BETTER BARGAINS. His stock of

Paints, Oils, &c.,

is very large, and persons having painting done would do well to call and price. His

BRANDIES,
WINES,
&c., &c.,

for medical purposes, cannot be beaten in the market for quality.

A large lot of Window Glass, Kyrocene Oil and Lamps. 800 oz. Quinine at $1 75 cash, less by the quantity. SELMA, Nov 25, 1858.

J. N. MONTGOMERY

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand, the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite the store of P. J. Weaver, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State.

Selma, Ala. Feb. 17 1858.

Special Administrator's SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, I will paoceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 15th day of August, 1859,

At the late residence of Joseph Gladden, deceased, the following described property, belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit: from

From Eight to Twelve Hundred Bushels of Corn,

Also, about THREE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF FODDER. Said Corn and Fodder will be sold on a

CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS,

With interest from date, and note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

IRVIN MARTIN,
Special Adm. of said Estate.

July 14, 1859.—tds.

DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA.

The Specific Remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Chlorosis, and the Complaints of Women, Loss of Energy, Wasting, &c., &c.

This extraordinary CHEMICAL BREPARATION of PHOSPHORUS, (the prophylactic and curative properties of which were discovered by Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris) is performing wonderful cures throughout Europe and the United States, having already attained, since its introduction, a remarkable popularity, both with the medical profession and the public. It is purely scientific preparation, acting with absolute certainty, and of invariable efficacy in all stages of Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases The

Cure of Consumption,

In the second and third stages (at a period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs itself is sufficient to produce death. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most strongly marked recovering as rapidly as others.

This Remedy has not only a curative effect but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its developement, and thus acts as a preventative with regard to consumption just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.

It is impossible, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, to furnish the overwhelming proofs in my possession in regard to the success of this new and specific treatment for one of the most terrible scourges of the human race. But in order to satisfy the numerous inquirers who are daily, addressing me for information, I have just published a translation of

DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION,

Comprising his Report made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris; Notes of Cases, and Letters, Documents, Testimonials, &c., which, together with a Circular, will be sent on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to cover the expenses of postages.

Those therefore, who wish relidble information previous to deciding whether to try this extraordinary remedy, should lose no time in writing for Dr. Churchill's Treatise. Thousands would be restored to health by placing themselves under this treatment during the Summer, which is the most favorable season; but who, if they delay, may go down to premature graves.

Price of "Winchester's genuine preparation," of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (in Syrup), $2 per bottle; three bottles for $7. Single bottles in concentrated solution, by mail, when specially requested, $2 each. The Dry Salts furnished to the Profession. Each bottle has full directions for use, with my fac simile signature. Use no other.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the sole General Depot in the United States by

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, 43, John st.

July 14, 1859.—1y. N. Y.

5,000 Lbs.

CHOICE, WELL CURED

BACON,

For Sale by

JULY 28. D. A. SELF.

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER.

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS.

With an extensive Shop & Machinery,

Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all the Country with FURNITURE—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We INVITE all persons to our WARE ROOM.

FINE BURIAL CASES always on hand, and COFFINS made at short notice.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER,

July 28, 1859.—1y.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David B. Stewart, and against William J. Turquitt and George W. Pinson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the following described property to-wit; all the interest, right, title, claim or demand that George W. Pinson has in and to the following land belonging to the estate of Joseph Pinson, dec'd, to-wit: In the south east fourth of section three, 141 acres; in the North half of section 10, 98 acres; all in township 15, range 8, levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of David B. Stewart. J. B. FARMER, Shff.

July 25, 1859.—5t.—$6.

Land for Sale.

THE under-signed now offers for sale on accommodating terms, her tract of Land lying 4 1-2 miles east of Jacksonville, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. About sixty acres cleared, under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard; an excellent well of pure, never-failing water in the yard, and two flush never-failing branches running through the land, affording very convenient stock water. The land is so situated that the mountain lying on the west, affords excellent range for stock, and cannot be hemmed up. These & other advantages which might be mentioned, will make it the interest of any one wishing to purchase, to call and examine the land for themselves.

RACHAEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

July 28, 1859—6t.

WOOD, EDDY & CO'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GA.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

TICKETS ONLY $10!

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Manager,

Successors to S. SWAN & CO.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co. Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for AUG. 1859, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 32 *draws Saturday,* August 6, 1859
" 33 " " " 13, 1859
" 34 " " " 20, 1859
" 35 " " " 27, 1859

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 Tickets!

Five Thousand four hundred & 85 Prizes!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO *EVERY NINE TICKETS!!*

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN AUG.

1 Prize of $50,000	1 Prizes of 1,500
1 " 20,000	50 " 500
1 " 10,000	100 " 400
1 " 5,000	100 " 300
1 " 4,000	100 " 150
1 " 3,000	100 " 100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400 apx to $50,000 Pr is $1,600
4 " 300 " 20,000 " " 1,200
4 " 250 " 10,000 " " 1,000
4 " 225 " 5,000 Pr are 900
4 " 200 " 4,000 " " 800
4 " 150 " 3,000 " " 600
4 " 100 " 1,500 " " 400
5,000 " 20 are 100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,000**

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Remember that every prize in the above Scheme is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets $80
Certificate " 10 Half " 40
" " 10 Quarter " 20
" " 10 Eighths " 10

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 465.

Draws Wednesday, July 31st, 1859,

ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballotts.

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!

1 Grand Prize of $40,000.

1 Prize of $15,892	8 Prizes of $2,000
9 " of 4,000	267 " 325

32,596 Prizes Am't'g to $578,177!

Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters $2 50.

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchsers immediately after the drawing,

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK & EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE" or the Express Company cannot receive them

All communications strictly confidential. Orders for Tickets or certificates by Mail or Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta, "
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashvill Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion and New York Times.

JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Southern Prosperity.—From an article in the July number of DeBow's Review written by a Floridian Farmer, we make the following extract, which is worthy of a perusal.

"I am not vain enough to express an opinion upon the legal or constitutional question involved. We are informed, and believe, that it is the fixed purpose of the abolitionists, obedient to the suggestions of Hon. William H. Seward, to abolish slavery in the States, by a system of legislation consistent in form with the Constitution of the United States. The abolitionists believe, and rightfully, too, that in the course of a few years their numerical strength will give them a majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and enable them to elect a President of the United States, and thus controlling the Army, the Navy, and the Treasury of the United States, they can and will devise measures by which to abolish slavery, either by an amendment of the constitution, or by an act of Congress regardless of the constitution and in despite of judicial power, but obedient to a higher power known only to themselves. Nor do they rely entirely upon their own strength. The several States are not known by treaty alliance to foreign governments. They know nothing of, and care less for State sovereignty and State rights. The government and sovereignty of the United States are alone known to England, France, and other foreign powers; and should the General Government pass an act abolishing slavery, the southern States not submitting would be regarded by foreign nations as rebels against the United States Government, holding in bondage millions of people declared free by government having the power to emancipate them, and foreign aid might be successfully invoked to their rescue and consistently, perhaps, with the laws of nations. The southern States can only prevent the calamitous result incident to the purpose of the abolitionists, by a prompt, fearless and wise course of conduct. Party strife should give in an unalterable determination that slavery should not be even a debatable question in Congress. It is a position the southern States should assume and maintain, not *only* at the hazard of the Union, but to its sacrifice if necessary, to their rights, their honor, and their independence."

Cut this Out

It would be well for every reader of the following item, which we cut from the Grand Junction (Tenn) *Quid Nunc*, of the 9th inst, to cut it out and preserve it The White Ash is abundant in many parts of this and the adjoining States and it would be well to keep the Drug Stores supplied with the leaves:

A little girl of this vicinity was cured of a rattle snake bite, recently by the use of a decoction of white ash leaves, taken internally, and also applied to the wound. The decoction was not used until the day after she was bitten. Had it been used immediately after receiving the bite, there would probably have been no swelling at all.

There is a species of black snake (not poisonous) which always fights the rattle snake when he meets him and always kills him. But, in the encounter, he generally receives many wounds from the fangs of his poisonous antagonist.—These he cures by chewing white ash leaves and applying his saliva, charged with their pulpy juice, as a sort of liniment. The instinct of the reptile suggested the remedy to man.

Bloody Duel.—Count Bethlen, the Hungarian at present in the staff of Prince Napoleon, is the one who fought the duel with Prince Esterhazy. The quarrel was a political one and great importance was attached by the Austrian party to the death of Bethlen, whose patriotism, combined with his immense wealth had rendered him obnoxious to them. In the first place, the count was shot through the body. When the Esterhazy faction saw him fall, they instantly sent an express to Vienna to announce his death. To their great surprise and consternation however, they saw the apparently dead man rise to his knees and fire at his antagonist. The ball struck Prince Esterhazy between the eyes and killed him instantly.

The London Times on Napoleons Peace

From the Times, 15th inst.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent re-persual, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says Napoleon III. (illustrating the proverb, *Qui n'entend mot consent*) "that Venetia remains to Austria;" but he explains that this exception is immaterial, because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in his explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we can clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequents which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect.

To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria a great military monarchy, is by this possession, a member of a confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this confederacy who will influence and who will obey. Austria is right in boasting that it matters not what may be the fortune of her arms: for beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now become universal that which was an encroachment is now become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meaning of Louis Napoleon. If is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this Treaty of Villafranca, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask for whose benefit was it done? Here, however we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent and the blood is shed the war is ended and the peace is made but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even Victor Emanuel will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy. France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to manœuvre an army. She has not even at this moment the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity. The Emperor now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired.

It is not a very chivalrous reason to give an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work, and glory, and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread, could only be to set them guessing who it was who had stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough? Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself? All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor Napoleon might have known the state of his own arms best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that Napoleon was about to set up a free Constitutional Government in Italy: perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give Napoleon's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration. There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolators of Chaos, who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The sane men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that Cavour, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The despatch of to-day confirms our previous information, and announces that the King of Sardinia has accepted Count Cavour's resignation, and has replaced him by Count Arese. This event determines the nature of the peace. Cavour was an earnest man. He believed in Italian independence as a mere work of Napoleon III. It was by means of the confidence he felt himself and inspired in others that Mazzini and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy. It was Cavour who gave the signal for the successive insurrections of the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. Cavour believed in a Constitutional Italian Unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor Napoleon entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and conspirators have a faith in men's promises which no expostulations can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. Poor Cavour! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and sanguine; but he was credulous and impatient, and he became the tool of crafty selfishness.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will doubtless at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report; the results suggest what the conversation must have been. "Surely," we can imagine Francis Joseph to have said, "my Imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose. You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make everything straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three together will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that Francis Joseph, with a beaten army and a bankrupt Exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN INDIAN GRAVES ON THE ISTHMUS.—An extensive assortment of the gold images recently discovered in the "Huacas," or Indian burial places, upon the Isthmus Panama, were yesterday exhibited at our office, by one of the gentlemen from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.'s with whom they were left by Dr. Otis, the surgeon of the steamer *Mission Taylor*, for exhibition. They were eight or ten in number, all of gold and of most curious workmanship and design. Number one is the form of a bat, with outspread wings and legs, having a dragon-like head, surrounded by four horns curling outwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces.

Number two is a frog, with large protruding eyes, the eye balls being enclosed in the sockets like the balls in sleigh bells. This appears to be slightly alloyed with copper, and weighs about 2 1-2 ounces. Number three has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth, and dragon-like teeth, and weighs about two ounces. Number four is an idol of hideous and obscene conception, with legs and arms extended, the head flat, having a fan-like crown at the back a wide open mouth and a hooked nose, under which curls something, like the latest form of moustache. This was evidently one of the obscene gods which belonged to the Peruvians. This idol weighs about two ounces, and is of fine gold.

Besides these there were a frog, an eagle, very small twin frogs, and an armadilla and a small ball. The whole weight over a pound, and were purchased by Dr. Otis from a person on the Isthmus at twenty dollars per ounce. The excitement growing out of these discoveries is represented as being very great throughout the Isthmus, and multitudes were leaving for the Chiriqui, in the district of Bugaron. One thousand persons were reported already at work in that region, digging for the newly discovered treasures. Several vessels were advertised to leave Panama. The place is some one hundred and fifty miles from that place.

N. Y. Times.

From a letter received in New York from Panama.—A vessel arived from Chiriqui a few days ago, bringing us the news that large quantities of gold had just been discovered in the tombs of the Indians in the neighborhood of David about three hudred and fifty miles from this place. The gold is found in the shape of ornaments, birds, alligators, sharks, &c. Some very fine gold, others very much alloyed with copper. I have seen letters from two gentlemen of David of undoubted veracity. One estimates the value of the gold extracted in about three weeks at $100,000. Another estimates the quantity to be over nine arrobas (222 lbs). About a thousand men were then at the diggings. The burial ground extends over several leagues.

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.—Bunce's and Sizer's farms adjoined each other. Sizer had an unruly sheep which was in the habit of getting into Bunce's field. Bunce expostulated with Sizer several times, and then told him if he did not keep his sheep at home, he would fix him so he wouldn't jump any more fences. But Bunce soon found the sheep back again; so he caught him, and with a knife severed the cuticle or skin just beyond the gambrid joint, and between the main cord and bone, then thrust the other hind leg through the aperture, and then put the sheep back over the fence, which went off hobbling on three legs.

Sizer soon after discovered the sad plight his sheep was in and he knew very well who was the cause of it, but he concluded to take things coolly, and await some suitable opportunity to revenge himself.

Presently Bunce's old sow broke into Sizer's field, when he caught her, and with a sharp knife cut her mouth almost from ear to ear, and turned her back.

When Bunce discovered this, he went to Sizer's in a rage, and demanded of him what he did that for. Sizer said "Upon my word neighbor Bunce, I did not do any such thing. *Your old sow split her mouth laughing at my sheep through the fence!*"—Syracuse Standard

☞ He is a first-rate collector who can, upon all occasions, collect his wits.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

August 11, 1859.

The returns from the late election, in other counties, are as yet very scattering and confused. We hope in our next to give a full list of the Senators and Representatives elected.

☞ Mr. JOHN F. WARREN, Editor and Proprietor of the Tuscaloosa Observer, gives notice that he intends to be a candidate before Senate for the office of Secretary of that body, at the next session.

Mr. Warren, we have no doubt is well qualified for the office he seeks, and if elected would discharge its duties faithfully and efficiently. We heartily wish him success.

Singular Natural Curiosity.—Dr. W. Glover sent to our Office one day last week, a singular freak of nature, in the shape of a young chicken, having four distinct and equally sized legs, and four wings. It had also five toes on each foot, what is called "ten toed." It was certainly the strangest looking fowl, and greatest curiosity in the way of a chicken that we have ever seen.

This singular malformation may be seen at the shop of Drs. J. C. & M. W. Francis.

Alabama Copper Mines.

The fact of the existence of rich copper mines in Talladega and Coosa Counties in this State, is now we suppose pretty well established. A gentleman handed us one day last week, some beautiful specimens of copper ore, taken from two mines opened by Mr. James Van sandt, one in Coosa and one in Talladega. Since then we have received from Mr. Van Sant, a letter containing about three ounces of the oxyde of copper, a very rich specimen, and which also contains a portion of silver. Mr. V. informs us in his letter, that the ore is in abundance, the vein being 10 feet thick and very much like the Ducktown ores. That while he writes four young men are in the shaft raising ore, which they can do very fast. That in going north west from the shaft they cross eight copper veins *in one mile. There are two companies*, the Rockford and Rock Island, who have work going on, and offer stock for sale, which if not taken soon will seek a market in the north.

Persons wishing information, can address, Rev. James Vansant, Rockford, Ala.

☞ We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Taylor & Curry, Druggists, of Talladega, Ala. These gentlemen have constantly on hand a large stock of superior Drugs, Medicines, Oils, &c., which they offer upon as good terms as can be purchased in Selma, or any other interior market. And as Talladega will be the place to which all the cotton, &c. will be hauled from this region, it will be very convenient for those who may wish to purchase drugs, and Medicines, to procure them from that place. Keep it in mind whether you wish to purchase in large or small quantities, that these gentlemen have every variety of articles of the purest and best quality; and as they propose to sell on as good terms as at any interior market, Talladega being the nearest, will consequently be the cheapest to you. We hope to see their business acquaintance greatly enlarged, and their business greatly increased in this section.

We have received the 13th No. of a neat and interesting Semi-monthly sheet, entitled "Voice of Masonry and Tidings from the Craft," published on the 1st and 15th of each month, at Louisville, Ky., by Morris & Monserrat, at one dollar per year. It is printed on an imperial sheet in a form of eight pages. Address publishers above named, 172 Main st. Louisville, Ky.

Ashville, St. Clair co. Ala. Aug. 3, '59.

J. F. GRANT, Esq.

Dear Sir—The smoke which hung over the battle-field of the 1st of Aug. has been dissipated, and we have now time to look after the dead and the wounded.

After a sharply contested race for the Senate in this County and Blount, we regret to say that our mutual friend Tom. Hayden has been beaten by a majority of about 260; and Col. Staton of Blount, *par excellence* the Champion of the great Central railroad is the Senator for this district.

We had a nice little sweepstake for the House. Dr. Lloyd, formerly of Calhoun, came through the polls about 200 ahead—next to him was Col. Forman, a representative of this county at the session of '53-4. The rest came in scattering, but not till the *day* had been thrown in their faces.

For other officers the result is as follows: Sam. Wyatt, *Clerk*; Jo. Phillips, *Tax Collector*; Henry Fox, *Tax Assessor*.

Rumor from Blount says that Aldridge is elected to the House certain, and the contest for the other member is between Gilson and St. John—18 votes between them as far as heard from—with the probabilities in favor of Gilson.

If a Telegram received here this morning be correct, Calhoun has a strong delegation to represent her interests at the approaching session of our Legislature. But tell them they must burnish their arms, buckle on their armor and be ever ready to give and to take hard blows—they'll feel steel before the winter's over. Yours &c.

2 & 3 PER. CENT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Advices from Nicaragua give assurance that the Congress will ratify the Lamar-Zelaedon Treaty, omitting the clause in reference to filibusters. It is believed that Judge Bowlin goes as Minister to Central America.

At a called communication of Crozier Lodge, held on the 4th August, 1859, the following, among other proceedings, were had.

Whereas, it has pleased God, in his wisdom, to remove from this world, to that untried by us; our Brother and friend, Henry Amorine, an *aged* and respected Brother, who died in our Vicinity, on the 3d, must, while travelling, on a short journey.

1. *Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. Amorine his wife has lost a good husband, his children a kind father, his neighbors an excellent friend & neighbor, and the Masonic Fraternity a true and worthy brother.

2. *Resolved*, That we, as a band of brothers, deplore this loss, and deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, and tender unto them our condolence in the sad bereavement.

3. *Resolved*, That we, the members of this Lodge, wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend the brethren of Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Abbeville, (of which Lodge Bro. A. was a member) to wear the badge, and take such other steps as to them seem ed right

5. *Resolved* That these proceedings be sent to the "Republican" at Jacksonville Ala. for publication, and a copy to the family of the Dec'sd Brother.

J. C. WATSON,
J. B. HAYES,
B. F. BRAY, } Com.

White Plains, Ala.
July 4, 1859.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER,

To the Stockholders of the Dalton and Gadsden Rail Road Company:

Office Dalton & Gadsden, R. R. Co.
Dalton, Ga., May 31st, 1859.

I came into your Board of Directors as its President on the 19th of November last, learning that the Engineer Mr. Geo. Wadsworth, had since September 17th, made reconnoitering and preliminary instrumental surveys of the line.

The Engineer and his party were immediately put upon location surveys which were accomplished through the months of an uncommonly stormy winter, for our latitude.

With the aid of the Directors, your Secretary, the citizens of Dalton, and along the Line of Road, we have the Capital Stock necessary to commence the work of grading subscribed, and may flatter ourselves, that ground will soon be broke along the whole line of our road, and that within three years our Rails will connect the trains of the great Central Railway from New York and Washington, via Knoxville to Dalton, with the trains of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road at Jacksonville, running to Montgomery and Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas.

I need but say to you, this link of Road from Dalton to Jacksonville completed, brings Mobile, Pensacola, Selma and Montgomery, nearer to Washington, New York, New England and Canada, than any other projected line of Roads. It will secure the least water communication from Maine to Mobile—it will secure the great through mail which is followed by the through travel, both business and pleasure—it will obtain over its Rails, the Gulf Groceries for upper Georgia, East Tennessee, and a portion of North Carolina and Virginia—carry to Alabama and portion of the Gulf, the produce of parts of Kentucky, East Tennessee, North Carolina and upper Georgia, and in time must take for the Gulf Naval Depots the copper of the inexhaustible mine of Tennessee & Georgia. The through travel alone, must pay every dollar of the cost of the Road, in less than ten years.

But its home benefits—it will pay for itself in the rise of our lands—pay an interest for years to come, in the continued increasing value of those lands—show our inestimable domain to the teeming thousands who must go over this great thoroughfare.

It will bring to us capital and intelligence—build up our Schools and Churches—increase our towns & villages, and place us by Rail, where we are geographically, on the *Great High Way of the Nation*, from New York to New Orleans: Dalton becoming the turn table of four of the longest connecting Rail Ways in the World.

I will only add, in handing with this your Engineer's Report, that, knowing the enthusiasm felt by all interested in this enterprise along its line—the degree of interest manifested by the connecting Roads, North and South—the facility with which the work can be done, every man doing but half his duty, our object is accomplished, our Road completed, and our efforts rewarded.

A. FITZGERALD, *President.*

Extracts from the Chief Engineer's Report will be given in our next.

[ED. REP.

The Peace.

Two month ago, the Emperor Napoleon declared in a proclamation addressed to his army, but intended for Europe, that Italy must either be entirely Austrian, *or free from the Alps to the Adriatic.* Three weeks ago, in another proclamation, addressed to the same army, he maintained that the principal object of the war had been gained, and that Italy would come, "for the first time, a nation." He admits, indeed, that Venetia remains to Austria, but qualifies the confession by stating that she will form "a part of Italian confederation." The union of Lombardy with Piedmont will create for France, he thinks a powerful and grateful ally. The Italian rulers who were so detested by their subjects, that they did not dare to remain in their capitals a single day after the Austrian forces had been drawn beyond their reach—those small tyrants all bound by secret treaties to Austria, and always ready to obey her behests—have been called back, he says, after having received a broad hint that their ways are intolerable.—He hopes that the warning may induce them to mend their manners, notwithstanding they belong to a tribe upon whom all experience is proverbially thrown away. "Italy," we learn from the same Imperial authority, "will henceforth be mistress of her destinies." To the understanding of a plain republican, there is something incomprehensible in this. Austria is left in undisturbed possession of Venetia. Her mighty fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige are still held by her troops, part of which are to be Italian, and the rest Austrian. At her back, within a few hours' ride upon a couple of railroads, lie Carinthia and the Tyrol.—Still farther in the rear, but yet within striking distance of Lombardy, stands all Germany, with her million and a half of armed men eager for strife.—At any moment that she may think proper, she may emerge from her stronghold, and lay waste all Lombardy with fire and sword, before the Emperor of the French can know that she even entertains hostile designs. A Hapsburg still wears the crown of a nation to which he is an object of abhorrence.—Austria still has it in her power, as much as she ever had, to overrule the councils, forbid the reforms, and punish the patriots of Italy. It may be said that such a line of policy on her policy on her part would again embroil her with "

(From the London Times.)

The Austrian soldiers displayed great courage and steadiness, "but, as usual, some sad blunders were committed." Two corps, the second and tenth, were not brought into action at all, and for some unknown reason the artillery of 144 guns was not moved forward from Volta, although the allies had many more batteries in the field than the Austrians. So says a Vienna correspondent, who adds:

"It is a delicate matter to touch on, but I feel bound to state that it is generally believed there would have been a drawn battle on the 24th, if the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been with the army. It is not exactly known what took place, but his majesty is said at a critical moment to have ordered General Benedek, who commanded the eighth corps, to fall back. The gallant commander 'who had half annihilated the Sardinians,' obeyed the order but with evident relactance."

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.—A recently invented cannon is a mass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the breach, which four charges, replenished by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward, of sixty rounds per minute. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this result what is believed to be an important and valuable discovery. By means of the battery and wires connecting with the cylinder by which ignition is caused, the cylinder becomes perfectly electrized, which keeps it as cool as if constantly bathed in ice. On firing two hundred rounds in rapid succession, at the rate of about thirty rounds per minute, it was found, at the end of that time, that without using the swab once, the breech was made cooler than when the firing commenced.

DESPERATE AND BLOODY AFFRAY.—Fayette (Arkansas) paper gives the following particulars of an affray which took place in the town of Huntsville, wherein Foster Black, Esq., a son of Col. William Black, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Warren Sams, a merchant of Hutsville, were killed immediately, and John Black and Dr. James Smithson of Fayetteville and Constable Moody and James Sams, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. It says:

"An idea may be formed of unparalleled savageness of this street fight, when it is considered that Warren Sams was shot with ten pistol balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast—that Foster Black was shot twice with a double-barreled shot gun—John Black and James Smithson wounded in the thigh, James Sams stabbed with a bowie knife, and Mr. Moody severely wounded in the leg—and further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the ground of battle, three of which were entirely empty and one partially discharged.

"Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced, save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the shot gun and the clash of cold steel until Sams and Black had fallen, and their lifeblood was pouring forth through the the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of life, and a mature man in the autumn of of his days lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in torrents of blood, and four others bleeding from the severe wounds; but imagination can feebly depict the heart rending lamentations of mothers, sisters wives, relatives and friends. Our informants say, but a minute or two elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with near a hundred women who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Work being about to be renewed on the Washington Monument at Washington preparations were made last week for commencing operations.—Only one rope was left by which the top could be reached, but it was considered unsafe to attempt to ascend by this, lest it should prove to be rotten and the loss of life ensue. It was therefore necessary to get a new rope accross the top. To do this a man was produced who standing upon the ground outside the column, threw a stone over it—more than one hundred and seventy five feet in hight. Having ascertained that he could perform this feat a small pack of thread was attached but the thread prevented his casting the stone more than half the height of the column. Next an Indian bow and arrows were obtained, but the arrows with the thread attached, would not rise over a hundred feet. A rifle was next obtained and experiments were made in side the column by shooting the ramrod, with a pack thread attached upwards, in the hope that it would fall accross a particular brace, but some times the *rod took a wrong direction* and at others thread was burned off by the powder and this plan failed. At last a pigeon with pack thread tied to its leg was started on a flight upward inside the column and by dint of whooping and shooting by the persons below, the bird was frightened into a continuance of his flight, and he rested on the very brace over which it was desired to cast the thread. A pistol was then fired to startle him from his perch; and he luckily descended upon the right side of the column. The pack thread was caught, a heavier cord was attached and drawn up, than heavier and stronger cords, until a rope of sufficient size was secured over the brace to enable the riggers to proceed with safety to the work of refitting the machinery in complete order for future operations.

The Other Side of the Picture.

Most of the war correspondents give us only the pomp and paraphernalia of battle, and the exciting incidents, real or imaginary, of the battle; but the picture has another side, which is thus drawn by a correspondent of the London Times, after the battle of Magenta:

"This station and the railway train itself were certainly the most shocking scenes of misery which one can possibly conceive. It was the darker side of a brilliant victory—looking behind the scenes by daylight; wounded in all stages of agony and pain, only half clad, torn, dusty and muddy, in their own blood; the priests walking about with the viaticum to administer the last sacrament to the dying; the glazed eye of death in some showing that they have ceased to suffer; the working eyes of others and the kneeling priest before them, showing that they were on the point of sighing their last; near them were others, whom you would have thought dead, had it not been for the perceptible movement of the eye, or convulsive twist of the limb. You became involuntarily silent when you entered and took off your cap at the sight of so much misery. Even the lively French soldiers, who administered to the wants of these defaced specimens of humanity, became grave, and this dead silence was broken from time to time by the solemn words of the priest, a faint sob, a frantic shriek of pain, or a weak sigh. You forgot almost that there was a victory to redeem this dark scene, and these men, who would otherwise have peacefully followed their domestic occupations, were summoned to expose themselves to all this for a cause which is not their own, which they knew nothing about, nor care for. It was indeed, a hard lot.

But it was above all, when the wounded had to be moved to the carriages that the neighborhood became almost intolerable. Such shrieks, such pale faces, contracted by pain, such torn limbs! The soldiers ordered to transport them seemed to forget everything in their anxiety to alleviate the pain of the sufferers. The philanthropist would have been touched by so much care, and the cynic might have sneered at the idea that the very men who had made the wounds should now try to cure the mischief, ready to begin again. Before starting a new distribution of drink took place, for which there was a craving. At last the train was off, and the noise of the train drowned all others, while a few turns of the wheels took us out of sight of the station. On our arrival at Milan, a number of volunteer nurses were already waiting, with glasses of lemonade to assuage the burning thirst after a passage of more than an hour.

"Do with it what you will—blow the trumpets, beat the drums, wave the banners, drown it in noise or smother it in tinsel—war is, after all, a horrible and revolting thing, standing out in abrupt contrast with all the teachings of religion, all the feelings of morality and all the pleadings and tendences of civilization. It is through war that we still retain a connecting link with the hideous past—a past of infinite cruelty and brutality, of infinite and fruitless misery to the human race. Armed for mutual slaughter, how slight is the distinction between the civilized man and the savage, how small the difference between the nineteenth century, which has witnessed the rise of the French, and the fifth century, which beheld the extinction of the Roman Empire. Yet, revolting as war always is, it never presented itself in a form more repulsive than that which it now wears in the Italian Peninsular."

Grape Culture.

In our issue of last week we called the attention of our readers to the flourishing state of Dr. Edward's vineyard. Since then we have visited the vineyard of Mr. N. Wilman which we found in a like thrifty condition. Mr. Wilman is a German, familiar with grape growing, and has every confidence in success of the experiment.

We hope in a few years, to see the hill sides of Talladega clad with vineyards, and its valleys dotted with wine-presses.—*Watchtower.*

A NEW BRAND.—A letter from Pike's Peak says that gambling and whisky-drinking flourish there extensively. Tanglefoot whisky sells for twenty-five cents a drink, and "it will almost make a man shed his toe nails."

LONGWORTH, THE WESTERN MILLIONAIRE.

John Jacob Astor used to say that all he got for taking care of his immense property was his board and clothes. One of the "solids" in our city fares no better, and yet he counts his money by millons! Mr. Longworth gets his clothes and board only—and nearly every man has the same—and yet he paid into the county treasury in the way of taxes the sum of $37'579 56! Rather expensive boarding and clothing.

The extent of Mr. Longworth's property may be judged of by the number of peices of real estate which he owns in this city alone. In looking over the tax duplicate of yestarday, we find that he was assessed upon *three hundred and sixty-six pieces* of property, in his own name, within the city limits, and that he paid the taxes upon forty-six other lots which have been leased. Four hundred and twelve houses and lots in all.

The total value of this property now can hardly be estimated. Six years, ago, in 1853, when the last valuation of real estate was made for assessment purposes, the 366 lots footed up an aggregate of $1'248'760! A portion of the lots have doubled in price since their last valuation, and others have advanced two hundred per cent, in value. Many have doubtless remained at about the same figures as in 1853. His present residence on Pike street "Belmont Place", is put down on the tax roll at $17'000. On Monday he paid his semi-annual tax which amounted to $18'785 18.

In addition to his property inside the corporation, he owns a considerable amount beyond the city limits. His personal property is taxed at $153'619. To look after all these houses—to watch the titles and pay the taxes, to receive the rents and the thousand grievances of dissatisfied tenants—furnishes labor sufficient, and hard labor, too for an energetic Jerseyman. Our western millionaire certainly earns his bread and clothes. *Cincinnati Gazette.*

AGRICULTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A recent traveler in Switzerland, says of farms and farming in that country, that no good terraced land can be had there for less than $4,000 to $7,000 per acre, and a quantity of such land is one per cent, of the entire territory. No man owns more than ten to fifteen acres of such ground. In that country investments are more for security rather than profit, and two and a half per cent. is usually satisfactory.

RECIPE FOR MAKING TATTLERS,—Take a handful of the vine called a Runabout, the same quantity of root called Nimbletongue, a sprig of the herb called Back bite, (at either before or after the dog days,) a tablespoonful of Don't-you tell it, six drachms of Malice, a few drops, of Envy—which can be purchased in any quanty at the shops of Miss Tabitha Teatable and Miss Nancy Nightwalker. Stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of Discontent, kindled with a little Jealousy; then strain it through the rag mison struction, hang it upon a skein of streetyarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it is fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

ADVERTISING.—A New Orleans correspondent of a Northern paper writes as follows concerning the extent to which advertising is done by the merchants of that city:

The merchants of New Orleans are far more liberal in advertising than those of your city, and it is they alone who support most of our papers. One firm in this city, in the drug business, expends twenty thousand dollars a year in job printing, and thirty thousand dollars in advertising. A clothing firm has expended fifty thousand dollars in advertising within six months. Both establishments are now enjoying the lion's share of patronage, and are determined to continue such profitable investments

An Artesian well at Charleston, S. C. is tubed to the depth of 1320 feet.—It gives 100,000 gallons every hour; the temperature of the water at the surface is eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit. It has an alkaline taste, and horses are very fond of it.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—We understand this disease has made its appearance among the cattle in the upper part of this country again this season. One gentleman, living near Citronelle, has several oxen laid up with it, and we hear of others in the neighborhood who have been compelled to dispense with the use of milk for the same cause. The characteristics of the disease are the same as they were last year.

Mobile Advertiser.

A physician in Louisville has discovered that by living principally on buttermilk, a human being may prolong existence to the period of two hundred years.

We were shown a few days ago a handful of cotton of this year's growth, from the plantation of Wm. H. Milton, Esq. This is early even for this locality, but if the weather favors, much will be opened in the next week and picked for market.—*Marianna (Fla.) Patriot of 23d.*

Dr. Young says that man and wife are like soul and body—always at variance, and yet loth to part.

Telegraphic.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Sales of 500 bales Cotton this day, the market closing quiet.

Rice is dull.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The steamship *Indianola*, Capt. SQUIER, from Brazos Santiago, July 30, and the steamer *Arizona*, Capt. SMITH, from the same port, July 29, have arrived.

Gen. DEGOLLADO was there, actually preparing for a new campaign.

Gen. GARCIA was at Matamoras, whence he had issued a proclamation, calling the liberals to arms.

Gen. JUAREZ had decreed the confiscation of the Church property. The decree was enthusiastically received.

A conducta had arrived by way of Brownsville, with $300,000.

Two hundred and thirty deaths from fever had occurred at Reinosa, a town on the Rio Grande, about seventy-five miles from Brazos.

The report that SANTA ANNA was at the Capital, was discredited.

Further by the Anglo-Saxon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that both the Emperors are convinced that the basis of the treaty was too hastily made, and that it is in many respects impracticable. There will be no general Congress, but the representatives of France, Austria and Sardinia will meet shortly to consider the treaty. The Emperors ignore the intervention of the neutral powers.

Important despatches from Lord PALMERSTON, dated June 22, have found their way into the public prints, strongly urging Russia to remain neutral. The leading English papers, including the *Post* (the government organ), attack the treaty.

There is great agitation in Florence. The Government has issued a proclamation, but the Provisional Tuscan Government and the people object to being replaced under Austrian influence.

A corps of fifty thousand French are to remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country.

The most important towns of the Roman States have sent deputations to GARIBALDI.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt. Austrian troops are to remain, as if no peace had been concluded. The London *Times* correspondent says that the peace produced the greatese exasperation and dissatisfaction in Turin. The Emperor is accused of being a traitor to Italy. His reception was very cold.

One Day Later from Europe

CAPE RACE, July 30.—The steamship *Kangaroo*, which sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, the 21st inst. at noon, passed this point to-day.

The sales of cotton for the day were 7,000 bales—the market was steady with a better tone. Consols 95¾.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Liverpool, July 21.—Sales of cotton to noon 7,000 bales, the market closing with a better tone and steady. Breadstuffs quiet, sales unimportant. Provisions quiet.

The Bourse closed at 68f.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship *Persia* Capt. JUDKINS, has arrived, with Liverpool dates to July 23.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week ending July 21, 59'000 bales, the market closing at a decline of ⅛d.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LIVERPOOL—Of the week's Cotton Sales speculators took 65000 bales and exporters 13'000 bales. The market was firmer at the close.

SATURDAY, July 23, p. m.—Cotton steady,—sales 6000 bales. Wheat advancing.

GENERAL NEWS.—The peace Conference at Zurich was expected to assemble in about a week It was thought that Sardinia would not be represented

Discontent with the terms of peace continued unabated, NAPOLEON'S explanations reassuring none.

A European Congress was expected to meet after the peace Congress had concluded its session.

Tuscany had shown great hostility to the return of the Grand Duke.

In the British House of Commons D'ISRAELI opposed all interference in the Peace Congress. GLADSTONE'S proposed increase to the income tax was agreed to.

NAPOLEON had received the congratulations of the Diplomatic corps. The Papal Nuncio was the spokesman for the Ambassadors. The Emperor, in his reply, said he trusted that the Peace would be durable. The Paris Bourse is flat and lower, *rentes* 67. 15.

The German Diet has agreed to restore contingent and fortresses.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Thirteen persons were killed last night on the train to Albany from New York. No southerners named.

Returns from the election in Kentucky indicate the election of BERNARD MAGOFFIN for Governor with a small democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, thus securing a democratic successor to Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON in the United States Senate.

The Kentucky election, as far as heard from, is strongly democratic. Jefferson county is reported to have made a democratic gain of one thousand.

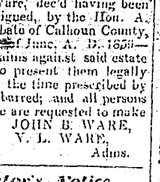
☞ By the rules of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

☞ Put off repentance till to-morrow and you have a day more to repent of, and a day less to repent in.

☞ An envious man repines as much at the manner in which his neighbors live as if he maintained them.

A doctor detained in court as a witness, complained to the Judge that if he was kept from his patients they might recover in his absence.

The expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June, exclusive of trust funds, and payments on account of the public debt, were $63,006,000.



OFFICIAL VOTE OF CALHOUN COUNTY FOR 1859.

	Jacksonville No 1	Alexandria No 2	June Bug No 3	Maddox No 4	Polkville No 5	Ohatchie No 6	Colvin's No 7	Allen's No 8	Ladiga No 9	Cross Plains No 9	Rabbit Town No 10	White Plains No 11	Teagues X R's 12	Oxford 13	Sugar Hill No 14	Pine Grove No 15	Pound's No 16	Fair Play No 17	Pine Thicket 18	Phipps No 19	Horton's No 20	Sulphur Springs 21	Kansas No 22	TOTAL.
GOVERNOR.																								
Moore,	401	225	66	69	52	175	74	52	84	39	41	151	75	216		74	130	103	43	83	20	73	42	2291
Samford,	2	1	1		2	1			16	32		21				9	30	2	2	31		2	3	155
CONGRESS.																								
Curry,	398	185	63	50		115	49	54	92	33	36	53	45	204	87	66	69		45			50	46	1770
SENATE.																								
Walker,	375	182	61	26	25	151	60	48	77	49	38	135	63	180		77	132	99	60	60	36	21	36	1986
Miller,	32	55	3	38	29	20	13		23	22	7	32	20	36		4	24	8	22	55	24	58	9	382
REPR'S.																								
Forney,	328	92	60	29	32	106	44	27	60	43	26	105	48	147		13	59	61	9	17	6	44	17	1373
Whatley,	238	136	10	27	27	107	61	31	37	36	27	74	52	73		59	64	62	5	27	47	33	27	1260
Wright,	202	109	49	33	31	99	22	30	72	45	23	113	56	145		40	73	62	57	93	42	40	20	1456
Scott,	161	50	48	18	12	37	37	48	70	55	5	21	10	35		57	44	47	36	47	44	12	10	860
Bush,	214	189	12	37	26	125	31	16	59	38	26	57	62	154		47	108	65	30	31	22	52	38	1442
Bynum,	87	124	26	65	23	55	30	7	9	13	6	43	10	98		24	55	6	37	30	44	30	21	843
Argo,	4			3		1		9	1		2	67	2	1		2	53	26	53	74	11			300
Caver,	4	1												19										24
Burns,	6	3		1					2		8	39	3				5	3	4	5	1			80
SHERIFF.																								
Love,	231	126	46	45	27	89	13	34	34	22	19	138	51	104		75	117	78	43	33	11	45	15	1486
Allen,	129	20		3		14	46	24	68	56	14	16		3			9		2	12	25	8		449
Downing,	29	99	12	27	30	72	16		3	1	6	16	1	22		5	9	31	39	62	16	26	31	553
TAX COL																								
Meharg,	175	147	27	34	51	128	39	19	52	35	20	80	41	80		40	92	59	49	58	48	58	34	1374
Guinn,	233	100	37	37	6	52	33	35	42	42	20	91	39	125		41	50	49	9	13	15	30	11	1110
Trailor,	5	1		2		1	5	1	11	3			4	20		2	16	8	24	40	1			145
TAX ASS.																								
Owen,	220	107	65	22	41	99	27	39	18	11	20	108	73	189		69	100	108	69	71	28	42	41	1557
Treadaway,	186	45	3	41	2	33	46	18	87	68	21	74	10	49		76	61	6	18	45	34	2	1	866
Langford,	16	95		10	12	48	3		1					2			1	1		2	2	45	5	243
CO. TREAS.																								
Woodward,	384	174	65	45	38	160	72	50	87	68	39	148	72	216		78	150	102	58	109	55	77	45	2292
CO. SURV.																								
Whiteside,	251	181	53	53	52	71	21	32	65	45	36	136	52	213		51	93	61	50	100	22	85	9	1732
Mangham,	152	54	12	1		108	50	20	33	21	3	41	31	13		29	64	50	30	16	39	2	34	812
For 1st Amend.	384																							384
Against "	4																							4
For Amend's.	140	148	47	3									57	112		10				12			39	568
Against "	248	71	9	66									17	40		75				93			7	626

MARRIED—On Sunday the 24th ult. by G. L. Alexander, Esqr. at Love Alexander's, Mr. J. Knighton to Miss. Nancy Buchanon, all of Calhoun Co.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday the 2nd inst. at the brides residence, by G. L. Alexander, Esqr. Mr. J. Davis, of Polk Co Ga. to Mrs. S A. Tatum of this co.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Two bales of new crop Cotton were received to day from Central Texas.

The net increase of the Methodist Church South, the past year, we gather from the General Minutes just issued, was 43, 298, making the total membership 691,175.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Surgery is generally too ready with the knife and the saw. The eclat of a "brilliant operation" is a great professional "card, but the mutilated subject who has all the pain and none of the glory of the cutting and slashing, is by no means to be envied. We have little doubt that in more than half the cases where the knife is used in hospitals and private practice Holloway's inestimable Ointment would render its employment unnecessary, by reducing the inflamation and precluding all danger of lockjaw, mortification, or gangrene. We advise all who are suffering from wounds, fractures, tumors cancers, diseases of the bones, etc. etc. etc. to try this healing, cooling, disinfecting preparation before they suffer steel or caus tie to come in contact with their flesh. The Pills should be taken to purify the blood, while the Ointment is applied externally.

BAGGING & ROPE.

A Superior lot of GUNNY BAGGING Machine and Hand spun ROPE.

For sale by
J. B. & G. H. FORNEY.

August 11, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Philips, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala, on the 2nd day of August, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ABEL PHILIPS, }
CHA'S W. P. PHILIPS, } Adm's

Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE Subscribers return their acknowledgements to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months.—They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
OILS, PAINTS, DYESTFFS,
Varnishes, Painters' Materials,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
***Putty, Window Glass** of all sizes,*
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH
Perfumeries. Fine Hair Oils &
POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
And Toilet Articles,
TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,
And Cromb Brushes,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &
Supporters,
HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments,
SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,
Snuffs, Fine Chewing Tobacco,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Inks, Stationery,
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

Also, Pure Wines, Brandie s and other Liquors for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY.
Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, 1859—1y.

$20 REWARD.

Ranaway

FROM the premises of the undersigned, on the night of the 4th of August, a negro man named YORK, of a dark copper color, twenty or twenty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, and weighing about 150 or 160 pounds. His name is perceptible on both wrists, scratched in with blue ink. Any person catching him and delivering him to me, or lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again, will be entitled to twenty dollars reward. He will probably try to make his way back to North Carolina, having been originally brought from that State.

L. G. CADDEL.
Hoke,s Bluff, Cherokee Co. Ala. }
Aug. 11, 1759. tf }

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and customers, who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, that, after several weeks absence, for recreation, with a view to improve his health, he has again resumed the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

east of the Court Huose, first door north of the Drug Store, *sign of the Golden Watch* where he may be found *prompt* and *ready* to wait upon his customers, in the repair of Watches, Jewelry, &c. with his usual courtesy and fidelity; thereby soliciting a liberal share of public patronage in his line of business. *All work warranted*

W. J. JOHNSON.

Jacksonville, Ala., July 14, 1859.—tf.

P. S. Customers can be supplied with watches of any desired quality, upon short notice. Propositions for credit will receive no attention. *Terms strictly Cash.*

Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 7th day of August, 1859, a negro man, who says his name is EDMUND, and that he belongs to a man named Benjamin Thomas, living in Selma, Alabama. Said boy is about six feet high, of dark copper color, his little finger on the left hand crooked, and has a scar on the left cheek.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

J. B. FARMER, Sheriff.
Aug. 11, 1859.—tf.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,
(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house
AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21, 1859.

Selma Advertisements.

NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE,

THE PROPRIETORS Propose to STORE COTTON in this well-known BUILDING at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. for the Season.

Cotton from the Railroad Depots will be charged Drayage.
Goods received and forwarded at usual rates, without Drayage.

M. J. A. KEITH, & Co.

M. J. A. KEITH, }
W. Y. LUNDIE, }
July 12, 1858.— SELMA, ALABAMA.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA.

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale, and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods and do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additional.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotton	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, }
C. B. WHITE, } Managers.

J. W. LAPSLEY, }
E. T. WATTS }
C. B. WHITE } Proprietors.
R. HAGOOD. }

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us.
Aug. 12, 1858.

G. P. SAVAGE. W. H. BUR.

SAVAGE & BURR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful characteter.

SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

SAVAGE & BURR,
Corner Bread and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

Selma, Aug. 19 1858.—1y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the Estate of Mary W. Perry, dec'd. on the 5th day of August. 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

O. P. ANDERSON, }
J. M. ANDERSON, } Adm's

Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

MARGARET HAMILTON. dec.—Estate of LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned. on the 16th day of July, 1859 by the Hon John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County:—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

July 21, 1859. W E HAMPTON, Adm

THE World's Great Exhibition. PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

July 28, 1859.—3m.

C. C. PORTR,

Resident Surgeon Dentist;
Jacksonville, Ala

SEWING MACHINES.

J. W. BLANDIN,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES GRATLY REDUCED

Selma. Feb. 17 1859—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

THE undersigned having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of George Wood, deceased, and said will having been admitted to probate on the 21st day of February, 1869—all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment: and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, legaly authenticated or they will be barred.

J. P. WOOD,
J. H. L. WOOD,
Aug. 4, 1859—6t. *Exrs.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Wm. A. Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 30th day of July, 1859; all persons indepted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred

X. H. MILLER, Adm.

Aug. 4, 1859.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Easterwood deed. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., On the 4th day of July, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are requeted to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

M. J. THRASLEY.
July 7, 1859. Genl. Adm.

Coosa River Land

FOR SALE.

ON **Monday the 7th day of November next,** we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late George Wood, dec'd, lying on Coosa River, five miles below Greensport, on the Coosa Valley and Talladega Road. The tract contains about

One Thousand Acres.

About **400 Acres of River and Creek Bottom,** 350 acres in cultivation, embracing an Island of 160 acres of level Land, entirely above overflow, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Wheat, all of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Cabins, Gin House and Screw, Cribs, Stables, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, payments to be made in equal annual installments, with interest on the whole from date payable annually. Notes with good and approved security will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ALSO—At the same time and place, the following described

PERSONAL PROPERTY

will be sold, to-wit:

Fifteen head of Horses,
Fifty head of Cattle,

About **75 or 100 Pork Hogs,** and about 100 STOCK HOGS. Two Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon, one top Buggy. COTTON GIN and THRASHER, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. 300 or 400 bushels of WHEAT. Corn, Fodder, &c.

TERMS OF SALE made known on the day.

J. P. WOOD, }
J. H. L. WOOD, } *Exrs.*

August 4, 1859.—td.

Land and Mineral Springs

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, on **Monday the 14th day of November next,** the following described land belonging to the estate of the late George Wood, dec. to wit: A tract of land containing 160 Acres, 25 or 30 Acres cleared and in cultivation. Lying in Calhoun Co. three miles east of Greensport, on the road leading from Gilbert's Ferry to Talladega. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses. There is near the buildings a fine Chalybeate spring, believed to be the strongest water, and boldest stream of any of like character in East Alabama, if not in the State.—There is also near, a large, bold, Spring of Limestone water, the branch running near the house, affording convenien facilities for stock water, &c. The location is exceedingly healthy, and one of the finest summer residences in this end of the State. Also, a good orchard of select fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above described land will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, payments to be made in equal, annual installments, interest on the whole from date, payable annually.

J. P. Wood, & }
} Exrs.
J. H. L. Wood, }

Aug. 4, 1859.—td.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D. D. D., Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Millitary College and Professor of Engineering.

JAMES. F. HAMILTON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

J. H. STEWART, A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany and Natural History

Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Litrature.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D. Surgeon.

The First Term of the Academic Year 1859-60 commences on the 5th of September 1859.

The Second Term commences on the 23rd of January, 1860. Commencement Exercises take place on the 7th of June, 1860.

Tuition Boarding, Washing, Fuel Rooms Servants attendance, and Use of Arms $105 per term. Matriculation Fee. $5 Students are required to furnish their rooms. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping and Fencing each $10 per Term of twenty weeks.

In the regular Collegiate Course the ancient reputation of the University for Scientific and Classical Scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time, every facility afforded those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular College Classes, there is also a Preparatory Class. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.

By the the aid of Millitary Discipline, effective government is established, and health physical culture good order and industrious habits are promoted.

For Catalogues or additional information apply to any Member of the Faculty, or

B. R. JOHNSON. Supt.
July, 1st, 1859.

THE PATRONS of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY could confer no greater favor on the late Teacher,—and perhaps could afford no greater encouragement to her successor,—than to show themselves prompt in the payment of tuition bills.

It is very necessary that all arrearages should be settled previous to the 15th of August.

July 28, 1859. A. J. HAWLEY.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 22d day of August under the charge of Miss Clem. Snow.

The Trustees have secured the services of a Teacher that they can confidently recommend to the patrons of the School as well qualified to take charge of it: And they would urge those who wish their daughters educated to send them in early so that they may be arranged in suitable classes.

By order of the Board.
C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

August 3d, 1859.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, a Negro Man who says he belongs to William G. Brawden, of Greenville, Butler county, Alabama, and that he ranaway about two months ago, from the Rail Road. Said boy is about twenty-five years old, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, has had his left arm broken, abount half way between his elbow and wrist. No other marks noticed.

The ownew of said Boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he willbe dealt with as the law directs. Ashville, Ala. July 25, 1859.

WM. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

Jacksonville Male ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will open the next session of the Jacksonville Male Academy, under the patronage of the Trustees, on Monday the 15th day of August next, the session to continue four months, and be charged in proportion. He will afford every facility to young men, preparing for College or business: and should the school justify it, he will employ a competent assistant.

The following are the rates of Tuition per session of five months.

1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing & Mental Arithmetic.	$8
2d Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography.	$10
3rd Class—Higher English branches including Algebra & Geometry;	$16
4th—Languages, Latin, Greek and French,	$20

Pupils will be charged from time of entry until the close of the term. Deductions will only be made in cases of protracted illness, death or removal.

F. H. GOODWIN.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

SELMA BOOK STORE,

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS PAPER, &C.,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low. Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled. Selma, Feb. 17 '59.—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage.) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhoeal, Blenorrheeal and Leucorrhoeal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopoea or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials, only by C. W. Little. In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms and, besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten* cases generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stonger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an easy billious catharic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild catharic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for ligatiness and acidity of the stomach*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 19th page of Dr. Little's pamphlet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practiced medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon*, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robbins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.
In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.
In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21.

Cures Guaranteed.

Piles & Fistula,
Cancers & Scrofula
Strictures, Tumors, Wens,
and all other diseases of the skin

CURED.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address
J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.
Mar. 3 1859—1y. Huntsville, Ala.

J. B. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

I. B. C. has constantly on sale, at low prices a large stock of

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ALSO,
Staple and Fancy Stationery, Extensive and Elegant Variety of Paper Hangings, Cutlery, Gold Pens, Pencils, Music, &c., &c.
Magazines and Periodicals Supplied.

Prompt attention to orders from the Country. Selma, Ala. Aug 9, 1859.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Sarah Ware, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1859—all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN B. WARE,
V. L. WARE,
july 28, 1859.—6t. Adms.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Billy McElroy, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1859, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

E. M. BARKER, Adm.

july 28, 1859.—6t.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Mary Thompson has left my house and home, without just cause or provocation—all persons are hereby forwarned from harboring her or preventing her return, or trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled by law. JOHN THOMPSON.

JULY 6, 1859.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

Chemicals. Chemicals.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM

Corner Broad and Water Streets.
SELMA, ALA.

HAS now on hand, and shall be constantly receiving, the largest & best selected stock of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
&c., &c.,

ever offered in this market. Call and price them before you purchase elsewhere, as he knows you cannot find BETTER BARGAINS. His stock of

Paints, Oils, &c.,

is very large, and persons having painting done would do well to call and price. His

BRANDIES,
WINES,
&c., &c.,

for medical purposes, cannot be beaten in the market for quality.

A large lot of Window Glass, Kerosene Oil and Lamps. 800 oz. Quinine at $1 75 cash, less by the quantity. SELMA, Nov 25, 1858.

J. N. MONTGOMERY

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand, the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite the store of P. J. Weaver, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State. Selma, Ala. Feb. 17 1858.

Special Administrator's

SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 15th day of August, 1859,

At the late residence of Joseph Gladden, deceased, the following described property, belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit: from

From Eight to Twelve Hundred Baskets of Corn,

Also, about THREE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF FODDER. Said Corn and Fodder will be sold on a

CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS,

With interest from date, and note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

IRVIN MARTIN,
Special Adm. of said Estate.

July 14, 1859.—tds.

DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA.

The Specific Remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Chlorosis, and the Complaints of Women, Loss of Energy, Wasting, &c., &c.

This extraordinary CHEMICAL PREPARATION of PHOSPHORUS. (the prophylactic and curative properties of which were discovered by Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris,) is performing wonderful cures throughout Europe and the United States, having already attained, since its introduction, a remarkable popularity, both with the medical profession and the public. It is purely scientific preparation, acting with absolute certainty, and of invariable efficacy in all stages of Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases. The

Cure of Consumption.

In the second and third stages (at a period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatment except when the existing lesion of the lungs itself is sufficient to produce death. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most strongly marked recovering as rapidly as others.

This Remedy has not only a curative effect, but when it used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus acts as a preventative with regard to consumption just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.

It is impossible, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, to furnish the overwhelming proofs in my possession in regard to the success of this new and specific treatment for one of the most terrible scourges of the human race. But in order to satisfy the numerous inquirers who are daily, addressing me for information, I have just published a translation of

DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION,

Comprising his Report made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris; Notes of Cases, and Letters, Documents, Testimonials, &c., which, together with a Circular, will be sent on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to cover the expenses of postages.

Those therefore, who wish relidble information previous to deciding whether to try this extraordinary remedy, should lose no time in writing for Dr. Churchill's Treatise. Thousands would be restored to health by placing themselves under this treatment during the Summer, which is the most favorable season; but who, if they delay, may go down to premature graves.

Price of "Winchester's genuine preparation," of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (in Syrup), $2 per bottle; three bottles for $7. Single bottles in concentrated solution, by mail, when specially requested, $2 each. The Dry Salts furnished to the Profession. Each bottle has full directions for use, with my fac simile signature. Use no other.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the sole General Depot in the United States by

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, 43, John st.
July 14, '59.—1y. N. Y.

5,000 Lbs.

CHOICE, WELL CURED

BACON,

For Sale by
JULY 28. D. A. SELF.

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER,

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
In every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS,

With an extensive Shop & Machinery,

Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all the Country with FURNITURE—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We INVITE all persons to our WARE ROOM.

FINE BURIAL CASES always on hand, and COFFINS made at short notice.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER,
July 28, 1859.—1y.

Sheriff' Sale.

BY virtue of one Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David B. Stewart, and against William J. Turquit and George W. Pinson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the following described property to-wit: all the interest, right, title, claim or demand that George W. Pinson has in and to the following land belonging to the estate of Joseph Pinson, dec'd, to-wit: In the south east fourth of section three, 141 acres; in the North half of section 10, 98 acres; all in township 15, range 8, levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of David B. Stewart.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.

July 28, 1859.—5t.—$6.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, her tract of Land lying 4 1-2 miles east of Jacksonville, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. About sixty acres cleared, under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard; an excellent well of pure, never-failing water in the yard, and two flush never-failing branches running through the land, affording very convenient stock water. The land is so situated that the mountain lying on the west, affords excellent range for stock, and cannot be hemmed up. These & other advantages which might be mentioned, will make it the interest of any one wishing to purchase, to call and examine the land for themselves.

RACHAEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

July 28, 1859—6t.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GA.
CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000.
TICKETS ONLY $10!

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Manager,
Successors to S. SWAN & CO.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co. Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for AUG. 1859, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 32 *draws Saturday,* August 6, 1859
" 33 " " " 13, 1859
" 34 " " " 20, 1859
" 35 " " " 27, 1859

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 Tickets!

Five Thousand four hundred & 85 Prizes!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO
EVERY NINE TICKETS !!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.
TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN AUG.

1	Prize of	$50,000	1	Prizes of	1,500
1	"	20,000	50	"	500
1	"	10,000	100	"	400
1	"	5,000	100	"	300
1	"	4,000	100	"	150
1	"	3,000	100	"	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4	pri's of	$400 apx to	$50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4	"	300 "	20,000	" "	1,200
4	"	250 "	10,000	" "	1,000
4	"	225 "	5,000	Pr are	900
4	"	200 "	4,000	" "	800
4	"	150 "	3,000	" "	600
4	"	100 "	1,500	" "	400
5,000	"	20	are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,000**

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Remember that every prize in the above Scheme is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Packag's of	10	Whole Tickets	$80
Certificate "	10	Half "	40
" "	10	Quarter "	20
" "	10	Eighths "	10

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 465.

Draws Wednesday, July 31st, 1859,
ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballotts.

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!

1 Grand Prize of $40,000.

1	Prize of	$19,802	8	Prizes of	$2,080
9	of	4,000	267	"	325

32,596 Prizes Am't'g to $578,177!

Tickets $10, Halves 5, Quarters $2 50.

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail,

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes willbe sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing,

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of fortydays.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

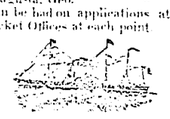
Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK & EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE" or the Express Company cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential. Orders for Tickets or certificates by Mail or Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo
or WOOD, EDDY & Co Atlanta,
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashvill Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion and New York Times.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE



Selma Advertisements.

New Brick Ware-house

M. J. A. KEITH. W. Y. LUNDIE.

THE subscribers (successors to Keith & Spence.) will commence on the first day of September next, doing a general

Warehouse & Commission Business,

In their NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton for the season,:::::: 25c
Drayage from Rail Road,::::::::::::::::: 10c

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton ℔ bale,::::::::::::::: 25c.
Other Produce,:::::::::::::::::::::::::: 5 ℔ ct.
For Purchasing Goods,:::::::::::::: 2½ ℔ ct.
Advancing Freights,::::::::::::::::::: 2 ℔ ct.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Flour and other produce.

☞Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ℔ cent interest.

☞Accounts for freight & storage due when Goods forwarded.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.

Aug. 16, 1858.—1y.

J. KROUT & CO.,

Wholesale Confectioners and dealers in **fine WINES, Brandies & Cigars.**

BROAD Street. Selma, Ala.

THE Subscribers beg leave to Call the attention of Southern dealers to their Very Large and varied assortment of Fine **wine, brandy & liquors** of our own Importation which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for ***"Cash and Cash only."***

We have also connected with our already Complete establishment a Superior Machine, which will manufacture, any quantity of Soda and Butter Crackers which will be sold at New York prices.

We also MANUFACTURE **CANDY**, in any quantity for shipping at short notice.

In fine we keep every article connected with our business on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country shall have our personal attention.

J. KROUT & Co.

Aug. 19, 1858.—1y.

HARDWARE STORE

SELMA, ALA.

JOHN K. GOODWIN

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, Bar IRON, NAILS, &c., &c.

IS now receiving from Foreign and Domestic ports, and offers for sale, at the very lowest prices and on liberal terms, one of the largest stocks ever brought to this section, amongst which may be found:

Rogers', Westenholmn and American Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Building Hardware Materials of every variety and kind.
Carpenter's Tools, of the best makes—a large assortment.
Bar Iron—round, square and flat Sweeds English and American.
Hoop, band, sheet and boiler Iron.
Nail, rod and horse shoe Bars.
Plow Steel & Iron, of all widths & thickness.
Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes.
Hand and Broad Axes. Traces.
Planters' Hoes, of English and American makers. Hollow Ware.
Mill Saws, Circulars & Cross-cut Saws, (Hoe' make.)
Bolting Cloths. Best Anchor-brand Manilla Rope and Plow Lines.
Gin Gearing; Gum Belting.
Chopping Axes. Grind Stones.

Blacksmith's Materials!

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, & Stocks and Dies, &c., &c.
Cook, parlor, office, church, and schoolroom Grates, Furnaces, Cauldrons, Ovens, &c.
Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Grain Cradles.

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS.

White Lead and Zincs in oil, Window Glass, Oil Putty and Varnish.

ALSO—Agent for the sale of Iron Railing, for cemeteries, verandahs, porticoes, front yards: Iron Doors, Shutters, Mill Gearing, best French Burr Mill Rock. Together with all articles usually kept in Hardware stores—all of which I invite purchasers to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Selma, Ala., March 3, 1859—1y.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to carry on the above BUSINESS, in all its branches, with facility and despatch.

Our COTTON WARE-HOUSE, (known as Johnson's Ware-House,) is situated immediately on the River Bank and lying remote from other buildings, run little or no risk from fire: consequently, Insurance can be effected, on COTTON stored there, at the *lowest* rates.

Goods consigned to our care are forwarded to and from Rail Roads free of charge for Drayage.

Cotton Storage for the season, 25c. per bale.
Drayage from Depot, 7c. " "
Coms. for selling Cotton, 50c. " "
" " " Flour 5c. " cent.

Having had long experience in the above business, we tender our services to the public, believing we will be able to give full satisfaction.

WILEY & KNOX.

Selma, September 2, 1858.—1y.

TO SPORTSMEN & DEALER

JO. SUTER,

Manufacturer & Importer

OF

Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Broad St., Selma, Ala.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and the public in general that he is selling all articles in his line of business at the lowest price for Cash.

Also, repairing in all its branches attended to with care and dispatch at reasonable charges. Aug. 19, Selma, Ala., 1858.—1y

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FURNITURE STORE

Dallas street, Selma, Ala.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public generally that his stock of ***FURNITURE*** is quite extensive, and of a superior quality, consisting of

PARLOR, Dining & Bed-Room

FURNITURE,

of [illegible] qualities and description.

Splendid Piano Forts,

Of a superior tone, a good stock, which will be sold cheaper than th[illegible] same articles have ever before been [illegible] in Alabama

Metalic Coffins;

[illegible]ways on hand, all sizes and styles. Al-[illegible]

Wooden Coffins,

[illegible] prices from $2 to $50. To all of which [illegible]e attention of the public is invited and [illegible]hich will be sold at unprecedented low [illegible]ices for cash.

J. J. NORRIS.

Aug. 19, 1858.—1y.

For Philadelphia, New York, &c.

FROM

Charleston and Savannah

CABIN PASSAGE $15::::::::::::STEERAGE $5
Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1860::::::::$25.

THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The ***State of Georgia*** sails from Savannah every ten days, as follows, Feb. 22d, March 4, 14, &c.

The ***Keystone State*** sails from Charleston every ten days as follows: Feb. 16th, 26th, March 9th, 19th, &c.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GREINER, & Co.
Agents at Savannah.
T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents at Charleston.*

Feb. 4, 1859.—1y.

C. G. KUHNE,

SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTURER, AND UPHOLSTERER,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Between Monroe and Morrow's & Norris and Ware's, a large supply of Spring and other MATRESSES.

☞ORDERS SOLICITED.☜

BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

Selma, Ala Feb. 17, 1859—1y.

R. ELIASBURG,

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

(*Opposite P. J. Weaver's*)

BROAD ST., **SELMA, ALA.**

WILL keep the best of articles constantly on hand, for sale at low prices.

☞Orders from the country solicited, and accurately and promptly filled.

February 17, 1859—1y.

RAIL ROAD WARE-HOUSE.

W. Y. LUNDIE. M. J. A. KEITH

THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware-Houses, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton till June, 25c per bale.
Receiving & forwarding goods. 20c per bbl.
If stored over one month 10c additional.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton per bale, 25c.
Other Produce, 5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods, 2½ " "
Advancing Freights on Goods, 5 " "

No drayage on Goods, charged.

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded.

W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Selma, August 19th 1858.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON

Steamship Line,

Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to N. York, $39 00
" Mobile to " 35 00
" Montgomery, Ala., " 26 00
" Atlanta, Geo. " 23 00
" Augusta, Geo. " 20 00

☞Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Steamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons. M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. } L. M. MURRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. } A. ANDREWS, Commander.
MARION, 1560 Tons. } W. J. FOSTER, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES

Every Wednesday & Saturday

AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts.

Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation. Elegant State Room accommodations, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf,

Charleston to N. York, Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8.

March 11, 1859.—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, June 27th, A. D. 1859.

THIS day came John Brock, Administrator of the Estate of Hannah Brock, dec'd and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Friday the 5th day of August next, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said Friday the 5th day of August next, & contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, on this the 27th day of June, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

June 30, '59—3t.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the ***Flouring Mill*** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Feb, 3 1859.—tf

BAARCKEE & KIENKE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

ROYAL STREET;

Under the Battle House, North of the Entrance

MOBILE, ALA.

February 17, 1859.—1y.

MARIESVILLE

Marble Works,

15 Miles South of Talladega.

25 per cent saved by applying to

J. M. N. B. NIX,
For Tombs or Monuments.

Address at *TALLADEGA.*

February 24, 1859—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day, $1 00
Buggy " " 1 00
Horse and Buggy per day, 2 00
Horses and Hack, " " 5 00

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent. will be added. July 1857.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21, 1859.

PICTURES, PICTURES!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the people of White Plains and vicinity, and indeed the people of the entire county of Calhoun, that he has located himself at the Plains, where he is prepared to get up the *finest* pictures—New York to the contrary, notwithstanding! Likenesses taken in all sorts of weather, in from 3 to 5 seconds. Prices moderate: terms cash; or good produce will *sometimes* be taken.

R. E. NEELD.

P. S. Garments of all kinds will be cut out, in the best style, and on short notice. Also, coats and pants made to order.

☞ROOMS, up stairs above Williamson's & Keer's Storehouse. Jan. 6, 1859.

Carpenters Work.

THE undersigned still offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the execution of all kinds of Carpenters work. He will contract for building and furnish materials for the same at the usual rates.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

He will also put up FURNITURE to order, such as *Wardrobes, Safes, Tables, &c.* He will keep good workmen and may be usually found at his shop on main street, South of the Court-house. Call and make contracts to suit your wishes.

Two or three good, sober industrious workmen can get employment at fair wages on application to him. H. B. JONES.

Jacksonville, May 19, 1859—tf.

ARCHITECTURE

R. STEPHENS,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH PLANS & drafts for buildings in the most approved styles of Architecture. Also to undertake contracts for building.

Talladega, January, 27. 1859.—1y.

Dr. E. S. EVENS,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of White Plains, Calhoun County, Ala. and surrounding country, in the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY. His shop is in White Plains, where he may be found when not absent on professional business.

March 19, 1859.—tf.

For Sale.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in August next, in the Town of Jacksonville, the House and Lot where I now reside, containing half an acre—also one likely young Mule, five head of Cattle, and some Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Any of the above articles can be purchased very low before the day of sale.

May 5, 1859. HANNAH STINER.

HOUSE AND SIGN.

PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity: Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z BRADY.

March 11, 1857.—tf.

D. M. FULLENWIDER,

WITH

M'Clure, Thames & Johnson,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

July 12, 1858.—1y.

Ladies Dress Goods.

NEWEST styles in Merinos, Cashmers De Lanes, &c. Robes, Side Stripes plain and figured, for sale by

April 7 J. D. HOKE & BRO.

FORT & HARGROVE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

WILL keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome, Ga. May 19 1859 1y

Ashville Hotel.

EDWARD GOODE, *Proprietor*,

Has made great improvements in this House and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table is supplied with the best the country affords. March 24, 1859.—6m.

ROME TO SELMA R. R.

Mail Stage Line.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mail Stage leaves Rome daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., via Cave Spring, Jacksonville, Talladega, and Alpine, Ala., or head of Selma Railroad, and arrives at Selma at 2 o'clock P. M., second day—distance 200 miles.

Returning leaves Selma at 8 A. M., and arrives at Rome next day by 6 P. M.

April 28, 1859.

LADIES GOODS.

Such as plain and figured

Barages,
Organdies,
Lawns,
French Jackanetts,
Brilliants.

SILK & SILK LACE MANTILLAS,

And all other kinds of Ladies Dress Goods, at COST. KAHN & FLEISHL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firms of Kahn & Bro. & Kahn & Fleishl, are requested to settle immediately, as they are compelled to have money, and must close the business of J. Kahn & Bro. June 2, 1859,

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GROCERIES

AND

CONFECTIONARIES,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GROCERIES, &c. from G. W. Mathews, on the South-west corner of the public square, and has his arrangements so made, that he will constantly keep a full assortment by the frequent reception of fresh supplies.

The following articles, of superior quality, may always be found, as constituting a part of his supply, and for sale upon the most reasonable terms:

SUGAR AND COFFEE,
SYRUP & MOLASSES,
Candies and Raisins,
Dried Currents & Figs.
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
CHEESE & CRACKERS,
OYSTERS,
SARDINES & MACKEREL
WINES AND LIQUORS

of various descriptions. Together with every other article usually kept in a retail Gorcery Store. To all of which he invites the attention of purchasers, with the assurance that every effort will be used on his part to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

JOHN A. COBB.

Jacksonville. Feb. 10 1859—tf.

New Millinery, Trimming,

AND

VARIETY STORE.

Misses Noble & Stoeckel,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public of Rome, and vicinity, that they have opened a new Millinery Store in the City Hall Building where all the

Latest & Most Fashionable GOODS

Will be kept constantly on hand. With the experience and ability of the firm they hope to meet with a due share of public patronage.

All are invited to examine their stock.

All work faithfully attended to at reasonable prices.

Give the Philadelphia Millinery Store a call.

MISS JANE NOBLE,
MISS M. C. STOECKEL.

Rome, Ga., November 25, 1858—1y.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

H. C. BILLINGS. J. J. THOMPSON.

H. C. BILLINGS & CO.

(*CITY AUCTIONEERS.*)

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

—AND—

COLLECTORS,

BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

HAVING permanently located in Selma, for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission Business, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

We will receive and sell on commission, either at auction or private sale, (having extensive store room) Dry Goods, Groceries Country Produce, Furniture, either new or second-hand, Horses, Mules and Negroes.

Our terms shall be moderate, and account of sales and payments prompt.

☞Liberal advances made on all consignments in store.

H. C. BILLINGS.
J. J. THOMPSON,

March 3, 1859—1y.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self abuse, &c., &c.*

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with a renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelop) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

January 6 1859—1y.

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Alabama, a Negro Man, who says his name is **ALBERT**, and that he belongs to Doc. Hunter, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Said boy is about five feet six or eight inches high, a little light colored for a Negro. No marks noticed—about thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges; and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs Ashville, Ala. April 15, 1859.

WM. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.

April 21, 1859.—tf.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

NOW owned by WM. E. KENEDY, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened under the management of Mrs M. R. Kennedy and her son Jno. H. Kennedy. It is their intention to make the accommodations acceptable to all who bestow upon the house their patronage. The many fine, well ventilated and furnished rooms, will enable them to accommodate families or gentlemen to their satisfaction. The house is situated in the centre of the business part of the city. The Table shall be as good as any other in the city and every exertion will be made to render guests comfortable.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

mar10, 1859.—6m. Proprietor.

DO YOU WANT A FIRST RATE

Buggy or Carriage

OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF HICKORY, at ***LOWER PRICES*** than any other Establishment in the South? If you do, call on

M. L. PALMER,
Rome, Ga.

Where you can also find the celebrated SALADEE PATENT BUGGY, the best plan for the construction of Buggies ever invented. They run lighter, ride easier and last longer than any other Buggy in the world.

Repairing done cheap at short notice. ***All work warranted*** SILVER PLATING done to order. Rome, Ga. February 3, 1859—1y.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

REAPING MACHINES, ***Threshers and Horse Powers***

A. R. HARPER,

HEAVY DEALER IN

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Old stand of R. T. McCay, Broad Street. Rome, Ga.

THERE is not a single article of Hardware ENUMERATED in any advertisement, or thought of by any person that he does not keep.

HIS GOODS ARE FOR SALE LOW!

No house this side of Augusta can undersell him.
No house this side of Augusta SHALL undersell him.

His connection with his old friends and customers has been extremely pleasant to him. He thanks them for past favors, and most earnestly solicits a continuation of patronage and friendship. To those who have not as yet honored him with their patronage, he asks to call and see him—it may be for *our* good—at least will do no harm!! Jan. 13 '59—1y.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

STOECKEL TOOK THE PREMIUM!

TOBACCO STORE.

GEORGIA vs. VIRGINIA?

GEO. W. STOECKEL,

BROAD ST., ROME, GEORGIA.

Would respectfully call the attention of Storekeepers, and those using Tobacco in any form, to his well assorted Stock of Segars & Tobacco, having now on hand

A LARGER & BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER KEPT IN CHEROKEE GA

SEGARS, SEGARS.

From 75c to $6 per box, of Havana, German, and American manufacture

CHEWING TOBACCO!

From 20c to $1,25 per lb. I have chewing tobacco at 50c per lb equal to any that is wrapped in tinfoil. Just try it!—and remember the old adage: "All is not gold that glitters;" nor does tin foil INCREASE THE REAL VALUE OF TOBACCO

SMOKING TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Burwell's Tobacco now on hand!

VARIETY OF SNUFFS & PIPES!

Some of Burwell's Tobacco, manufactured by me, took the first premium at the Southern Central Agricultural Fair held at Atlanta.

Rome, Georgia, November 25th, 1858—1y.

OUR MOTTO!

Short Profits, and Prompt Payments.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Spring & summer

GOODS.

And earnestly solicit all their customers, friends, and all persons wishing to buy ***Cheap and Substantial GOODS,***

To call and examine our STOCK OF GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

We have purchased our Goods at the lowest figures, and will be satisfied with as small profits as any other men.

Come and examine our Goods, and you will come as near finding every thing that you may want in our Store as any other house in Town—and by the time you get through, we will be sure to make it to your interest to spend a few dollars with us.

We have a handsome stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.	**FOR GENTLEMEN.**
	A large and well selected stock of
Trimmings,	**Readymade Clothing,**
Ribbons,	**Hats,**
Collars,	**Boots and Shoes,**
& Bonnets,	
Kid & Lasting BOOTS, &c.	**Saddles Bridles, Harness &c.**

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, PAINTS DRUGS &

Jacksonville, April SMITH & SELF

Merchant Mills.

The undersigned having taken charge of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Brick Merchant Mills, 2 miles south of Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public that he has put them in good order and condition to make as much and as good Flour as any Mills in the country. Corn also ground in a manner that cannot fail to please.

ABRAHAM ADERHOLT.

March 10, 1859—tf.

P. S. Also a Splendid SAW MILL in first rate order, at which we can fill bills for LUMBER of every description and variety, of the very best quality, upon short notice.

P. LOUGHERY,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA CROCKERY

AND

GLASS WARE.

34 WATER STREET MOBILE, ALA.

IS prepared to put up merchants and planters orders at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing Goods for the Country.

Feb. 24, 1859—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. WM. & E. W. TREADWELL

HAVING resumed the practice of MEDICINE in partnership, offer their services to the citizens of Cherokee and Calhoun counties, in the various branches of their profession.

Dr. Wm. Treadwell will remain at his residence near Adams' Ferry; Dr. E. W. Treadwell will reside at Maj. Colvin's, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. March 10, 1859

MERCHANT MILLS.

THE undersigne takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that his MILLS, on Tallasseehatchee, five miles west of Jacksonville, are now in excellent running order, that he has two pair of French Burrs now in operation; and that he is prepared to make as good **Flour** and **Meal** as can be made in the up country.

He further informs his friends and old customers, that he has no connection with the Stephenson Mills, advertised over the signature of Abraham Adiholt.

J. A. ADIHOLD.

March 24, 1859.—tf.

Bolting Cloths.

A FULL assortment of the very best make for sale by J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Oct 14, 1858.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

BOOK & JOB

Printing.

HAVING a large amount of ornamental & display type, together with the combined materials of the Republican and Sunny South Offices, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the most neat and expeditious manner: such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Billheads, Blanks, &c., &c.

We respectfully request our friends not to send their work to distant cities, when they can get it done equally as well at home, and a great deal cheaper.

Great Arrival.

J. FISHER,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

HAS just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Trunks.

ALL are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place—one door north of O. H. P. Wayne's, Market street, Chattanooga.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY

STRAW GOODS,

Pedal Bloomer, buttons, Brown Leghorn Bloomers, Drooping Leghorn Bloomers, Mixed straw Equestrian, Mixed straw Wm. Tell, Assorted Dangles Drab do., Brown Dangles Lace trimmed.

Gentlemen's Fashionable Moleskin Hats,
" " Casmere "
" " Black "

Gents' and Boys' Straw Goods, of all styles and qualities. Everett Bell Crowned Hats, M't. Vernon Leghorn Hats, Boys' fancy trimmed Hats, Just received at J. FISHER'S,

mar10, 1859.—6m.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A New Style. Prices $50.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS.
33 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE.

These Machines sew from two spools, and from a seam of unequaled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜

J. D. HOKE & BRO.
Agents Jacksonville.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE

WORKS.

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Gauges, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetry Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue Tubular, Locomotive and Cilender Boilers, made & repaird. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINER'S TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New Bork, none but the best materials used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti Friction Balls those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE *VERY LOW*

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with driving wheels, admirably adapted for Freight Switch or Construction Engine has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department *is* superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.

Dec. 2 1858—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Cotton Cultivaor.

LETTERS PATENT were granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of July, 1858, for his *improvement* in *Cotton Cultivators*; to which he calls the attention of both Cotton and Corn Cultivators.

The plow will penetrate the ground to *any required depth*, and will pulverise and loosen the soil, and cut off all the weeds. It will mow close to the stalks of cotton or corn, and loosen the soil near the roots without injuring or destroying them. It does not make a furrow, or turn over the soil, but loosens it up and lets it fall back into its place again. It is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton; and one horse power is sufficient to propel it.

It is believed, as will be seen by the following certificate, that it will save 25 per cent. of labor over the best improvements, and at least 50 per cent. over the common plow.

He believes the cultivator entitled to all he claims for it, and in support of his belief, he calls the readers attention to the subjoined certificate of Messrs. Moragne and Hollingsworth, who are the *only* persons who have tried the Cultivator. As to its utility no more need be said—TRY IT—its BEST recommendation is ITS USE.

He offers for sale County or State rights at reasonable prices. Address,

ASBERRY SMITH,

Jan. 20, '59—6m. Jacksonville, Ala.

Gadsden, Ala., Jan. 15, 1859.

The undersigned have used the Cotton Cultivator of Asberry Smith, and we take pleasure in saying, that is a most excellent plow: superior to any we have ever used in the cultivation of cotton, & saves at least 25 per cent. in labor, over any plow we have ever tried, and from 30 to 50 per cent. over the common plow. In the caltivhtion of young corn it is superior to any we have tried. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public as worthy of patronage: as we believe from actual experiment, it comes fully up to all that is claimed for it.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. HOLLINGSWORTH.

I am personally acquainted with Isaac P. Moragne and Thos. Hollingsworth, and I have the utmost confidence in the above statement made by them.

THOS. A. WALKER.

NOTICE.

WE have our Furnace in operation, and can furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the cutting of 2,000 Cords Wood for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.

Morrisville, Calhoun co., Nov. 4—t

TIN SHOP.

FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH*.

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.

Sept. 30 1857—tf.

MOLASSES—30 Bbls of Choice re-boiled Molasses, for sale Cheap by J. KAHN & Co.

Sugar & Coffee—A Lot just received by J. KAHN & Co.

June 9, 1859.

---

50 Bbls. **Whiskeys, Brandys,** and all kinds of Liquors, CHEAPER than can be bought in Nashville or Selma, for sale by J. KAHN & Co.

CANDIES, and all kinds of **CONFECTIONARIES,** as good an assortment as can be found in any city, for sale by J. KAHN & Co.

June 9, 1859—tf.

WANTED,

A GOOD industrious Carriage and Wagon-Maker. Refer to G. R. REINHART.

Gadsden Ala. March 17, 1859.

Time! Time is Money.

If you wish your Watches to keep time, call at the old stand, next door to Kahn & Bro. where you will find WM. C. LAND doing business on his own account, who will faithfully endeavor to make watches placed in his care keep time, and use every effort to give satisfaction. TERMS—CASH.

Engraving of every description neatly executed. Jacksonville, May 5, 1859—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County,* }

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, August 3, A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Benj. & J. W. Easley, Administrator of the estate of Mary Easly, deceased, and filed their account current between himself and said estate (with the vouchers to sustain the credit side of said account) for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 5th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the heirs of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 5th day of Sept'r, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 3rd day of Aug., 1859.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Aug. 4, 1859. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.* }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term; August 3, A. D. 1859.

THIS day came O. P. Anderson and John Fagan. Executors of the

---

S W 1-4 of sec 25, S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of sec 26, all in T 13, R 6.

The W 1-2 of S W 1-4 sec 19; S E 1-4 of N W 1-4 of sec 19; the S E 1-4 of section 19; the W 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20, the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 30, all in T 13 R 6, as the property of and pointed out by Defend't Mangham.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$9.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of 2 executions issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell, to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit:

Fractions M & I of sec 23 T 12 R 7, 90 acres—also adjoining 40 acres, levied on as the property of Samuel Tidmore, to satisfy said fi fas; one in favor of W S Cothran and J M Elliott, and one in favor of R B Kyle vs said Tidmore.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D. S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$8 00.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in October, 1859, the following described land, to-wit: the N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of sec 6 T 13 R 7—also Fraction A in sec 1 T 13 R 6, 61 acres more or less, and S fract of the S E fract part 1-4 of sec. no. 36 in T no 12 of R no 6, commencing at the corner of T no 12, and running on a straight line to the junction of two branches, and thence with said branch to the Coosa River, thence down said river to the corner of said fract, thence back to the said Township corner, containing 30-100 of an acre—more or less, levied upon as the property of L R Roberts to satisfy said fi fa in favor of G W Weems.

J B FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D. S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$12 00.

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, near Plantersville, Talladega county Ala., a negro woman named Violet. She left my plantation about the first of May last—Also one named Kitty who left on the 12th of Febuary last. Violet is copper collar, 23 or 24 years old, medium size and when speaking generally laughs.—Kitty is of dark complexion, mild in expression of countenance, weighs about 125 pounds aged about 25 years.

I will give $25 for the apprehension and delivery of either of the above described negroes in any Jail so that I get them.

E. J. SWAIN.

July 14, 1859.

Jacksonville Republican.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT,
At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the year.

Jacksonville Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines [illegible] the first insertion, and [illegible] each continuance. Over one [illegible] as two, &c. Advertisements not marked [illegible] tinued until forbid.
Yearly advertisements, $10 [illegible] and $5 for each additional square.
Annunciation of Candidates [illegible] of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts [illegible] time they are due.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 22, NO. 23. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859. WHOLE NO. 1183

1859. 1859.

POETRY.

From the Field and Fireside.

A Dream of Locust Dell.—A Prize Poem.

BY MRS. JULIA L. KEYES.

What spell of enchantment is that which enthralls me,
When winding the mystical mazes of dreams?
What spirit is that which alluringly calls me,
And leads me away," over mountains and streams!

I see from afar a rich landscape unfolding—
A beautiful grove—a lake sleeping below—
'Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating, I go.

I have reached it again, and the misty reflection
Of childhood o'erpowers me with pleasure and pain:
These musings, they seem but a dim recollection
Of something I've lost, that I cannot regain.

I wander along, in this Lethean existence,
I weep, and my tears fall like dew on the grass;
I see a white mansion not now in the distance;
I touch my own 'gate latch, and entering, I pass.

So lightly and cautiously treading, I enter
The hall where my voice in its infancy rung—
I pause for a moment; when reaching the centre,
And list for the sound of some welcoming tongue.

The quivering moonbeams and shadows are falling,
Like ghastly illusions, along the dark floor,
Why, suddenly, thus, is that vision appalling?
Why throbs my wild heart as it ne'er throbbed before?

To open the chambers, I now am unwilling;
No farther the mansion I wish to explore;
I feel a strange dampness the atmosphere filling,
The cold wind is rushing within the hall door.

"Oh? where are the loved ones? oh! where have they wandered?
Why stands the dear homestead thus bared to the blast?"
'Twas thus, while weak, fainting with anguish, I pondered.
That memory appeared with a scroll of the past.

The spirit of slumber still did not forsake me;
Again, on the wings of the zephyr I flew,
The cool, vap'rous breath of the morn did not awake me:
I threaded the labyrinth of dreaming anew.

I saw, by the clear gushing fountain, a flower—
On its bosom, a drop of the craystaline spray:
I stooped, but the spell of some magical power
Prevented my taking the blossom away.

I watched the bright pearl-drop; it slowly distended—
The blush of the rose seemed the hue of the sky;
I saw a new world in the ether suspended—
Its groves and its lakes, I could faintly espy.

Amid clustering trees a white mansion was gleaming—
Two wandered together, beneath the soft shade;
The pearl-drop has fallen—I wake from my dreaming.
To see the long shadows the sunbeams have made.

Oh! I know 'tis the absent I've seen in my sleeping?
Unto mansions our Saviour prepared, they are gone—
Love's vigilance, till, o'er their child they are keeping;
When I pass the dark vally, I'll not be alone.

Miscellaneous.

From the Kentucky Turf Register.

A Slight Mistake.

One cool afternoon in the early fall I—Chester F. LeRoy, a gentleman—stood on the platform of the Albany depot, watching the procession of passengers just arrived in the Hudson river boat, who defiled past me on their way to the cars. The Boston train, by which I had come, waited patiently as steam and fire might, for their leisure, with only occasional and faint snorts of remonstrance at the delay; yet the jostling crowd hurried past me into the cars, and flitted through them in search of seats. Their increasing number at length warned me that I might find it difficult to regain my own and I turned to follow them.

"I beg your pardon sir."

I turned in obedience to the touch on my arm and saw a respectable looking negro before me, who bore the travelling bag and shawl, and was evidently the attendant of a slender and stylish young girl behind him

"Do I speak," he said, bowing respectfully, and glancing at the portmanteau I carried, on which my surname was quite legible, "do I speak, sir, to Mr. LeRoy?"

"That is my name, at your service; what can I do for you?"

"The young lady, Miss Florence Dundard, sir, who was to join you at Albany, at 6 o'clock—I have charge of her."

He turned to the person behind him "This is Mr. LeRoy, Miss"

The young lady, whose dark blue eyes had been scanning me, as I could perceive through her blue silk veil, now lifted it with an exquisitely gloved little hand, and extended the other to me, with a charming mixture of frankness and timidity.

"I am very glad to meet you, Mr. LeRoy," she said. "I thought I should know you in a moment, cousin Jennie described you so accurately; How kind it was of you to offer to take charge of me. I hope I shall not trouble you."

In the midst of my bewilderment at being thus addressed by the sweetest voice in the world, I managed to see that I must make a proper reply, and proceeded to stammer out, what I thought to be an appropriate speech, when the servant who had left us for a moment returned, and I abandoned it unfinished.

"Did you see to my baggage, Edward?' asked his mistress.

"Yes, Miss, it is all on."

"Then you had better hurry to reach the 7 o'clock boat. Good bye, and tell them you saw me safely off."

I stood like one in a dream, while the man handed me the checks for the trunks, and endued me with the light baggage he had carried; but I was aroused by the young lady's asking me if we had not better secure seats in the cars, and answering by offering her my arm. In ten minutes we were seated side by side, and trundling out of Albany at a rate that grew faster and faster.

I had now time to reflect with that lovely face opposite me, but where was the use? Some mistake had undoubtedly been made, and I had evidently been taken for another person of the same name; but how to remedy this now, without alarming the innocent young lady in my charge, how to find the right man, with the right name, among several hundred people, and how to transfer her, without an unpleasant scene and explanation, to the care of some one, whose person was no less strange to her than mine While these thoughts whirled through my head, I happened to encounter those smiling eyes fixed on me, and their open, unsuspicious gaze decided me.

"I will not trouble or distress her, by a knowledge of her position," I concluded, "but will just do my best to fill the place of the individual she took me for, and conduct her wherever she wishes to go, if I can only find where it is."

I turned to her with an effectation of friendly ease I was very far from feeling, and said:

"It is a long journey, Miss Florence."

"Do you think so? But it is very pleasant, isn't it? Cousin Jennie enjoyed it so much."

"Ah, indeed."

"Why, what a queer man!" she said, with a little laugh. "Does she never tell you as she does me in all her letters, how happy she is, and that St. Louis is the sweetest place in the world to live in? Dear me! that I should have to tell her own husband first. How we shall laugh about it when we get there."

So it was to St. Louis we were going, and I was cousin Jennie's husband. I was never so thankful for two pieces of information in my life.

"And how does Jennie look? and what is she doing? and how is my dear aunt Beman? Do tell me the news?"

"Jennie," said I, mustering courage and words, "is the dearest wife in the world, you must know, only too fond of her scamp of a husband; as to her looks you can't expect me to say anything; she always looks lovely to me."

"Bravo!" said the pretty girl, with a malicious little smile; "but about my dear aunt's rheumatism."

"Miss—I mean of course—Mrs. Beman is very well."

"Well," said my fair questioner, regarding me with surprise, "I thought she had'nt been well for years."

"I mean well for her," said I, in some trepidation. "The air of St Louis"—which I have found is of the misty, moisty order—"has done her a world of good. She is quite a different woman."

"I am very glad," said her niece. She remained silent for a few minutes, and then a gleam of amusement began to dance in her bright eyes.

"To think," said she, suddenly turning to me, with a musical laugh, "that in all this time you hav'nt mentioned the baby."

I know I gave a violent start, and think I turned pale. After I had run the guantlet of these questions triumphantly, as I thought, this new danger stared me in the face. How was I ever to describe a baby, who had never noticed one! My courage sank below zero, but in the same proportion my blood rose to my face, and I think my teeth fairly chattered in my head.

"Don't think I shall not sympathize in your raptures," continued my tormenter, as I almost considered her. "I am quite prepared to believe anything after Jennie's letter—you should see how she wrote about him."

Him! blessed be goodness—then it must be a boy.

'Of course," said I, blushing and stammering, but feeling it imperative to say something "we consider him the finest fellow in the world, but you may not agree with us, and in order to leave your judgment unbiased, I won't describe him."

"Ah, but I know just how he looks, for Jennie had no scruple—so you may spare yourself the trouble or happiness—which ever it is—but tell me what do you mean to call him."

"We have not decided upon a name."

"Indeed! I thought that she meant to give him yours."

"The deuce she did," thought I. "No; one of a name is enough in a family," I answered.

The demon of inquisitiveness, that to my thinking had instigated my fair companion heretofore, now ceased to possess her, for we talked of various indifferent things, and I had the relief of not being compelled to draw on my imagination at the expense of my conscience, when I gave the particulars of my recent journey to Boston. Yet I was far from feeling at ease, for every sound of her voice startled me with a dread of fresh questions necessary but impossible to be answered, and I felt a guilty flush stealing up my temples every time I met the gaze of those beautiful blue eyes.

It was late when we stopped for supper, and soon after I saw the dark fringes of my fair companion's eyes droop long and often, and began to realize that she ought to sleep. I knew perfectly well that it was my duty to offer her a resting place on my shoulder, but I hardly had courage to ask that innocent face to lie on my arm, which was not as she thought it, that of a cousin and a married man. Recollecting, however, that it was my duty to make her comfortable, and that I could scarcely deceive her more than I had already done, I proffered her the usual civility. She slightly blushed, but thanked me, and accepted it by leaning her head lightly against my shoulder, and looking up into my eyes, with a smile.

"As you are my cousin," she said.

Soon after, her eyes closed, and she slept sweetly and calmly, as if resting in security and peace, I looked down at the beautiful face, slightly pale with fatigue that rested against me, and felt like a villian. I dared not touch her with my arm, although the bounding of the cars jostled her very much, but sat remorseful, until the sleeper settled the matter by slipping forward and awaking. She opened her eyes instantly and smiled.

"It's of no use for me trying to sleep with my bonnet on," she said, "for it's very much in the way for me, and I am sure it troubles you."

So she removed it, giving me the pretty toy, with its graceful ribbons and flowers, to put on the rack above us. I preferred to hold it telling her it would be safer with me, and after a few objections she resigned it, being, in truth, too sleepy to contest the point. Then tying the blue silk veil over her glossy hair, she leaned against my shoulder and slept again. This time, when the motion began to shake and annoy her, I stifled the reproaches of my conscience, and passing my arm around that slender waist, drew her head upon my breast, where it lay all night. She slept the sleep of innocence, serene and peaceful; but it is needless to say that I could only gaze down on that beautiful, still face, and imagine how it would spring up and confront me, if she knew what I was and how I had deceived her; or, dreaming more wildly still, reproduced it in a hundred scenes which I had never before paused to imagine as the face of *my wife.* I had never loved, unless the butterfly loves of my suffer sojourns at Newport or Saratoga, be so dignified, and still less had I ever dreamed or thought of marrying, even as a possible and far off contingency. Never before, I solemnly aver, had I seen the woman whom I wished to make my wife; never before had I so longed to call anything my own, as I did that lovely face lying on my heart.—No, I could not sleep.

In the morning we reached Buffalo, and spent the day at Niagara. If I had thought her lovely while sleeping, what was she when the light of feeling and expression played over her face, as she eloquently admired the scene before us; or was even more eloquently still.—I don't think I looked at the cataract so much as at her or thought the one creation more beautiful and wonderful than the other.

She was now quite familiar with me, in her innocent and charming way, calling me cousin Frank, and seeming to take a certain pleasure in my society and protection. It was delightful to be greeted so gladly by her—when I entered the hotel parlor, to have her come forward so quickly from the lonely seat where she had been waiting, not unobserved or unnoticed—to have her hang on my arm—look up to my face—tell me all her little adventures alone, and chide me for leaving her so long (how long it seemed to me!)—while every word, look, and smile, seemed doubly dear to me because I knew the precarious tenure by which I held my right to them. She busied herself, too while I was gone out, with our joint baggage, and rummaged all over her trunks to find a book which I expressed a desire to see; she mended my gloves, sewed the broken band of my traveling cap, and found my cigar case whenever I lost it, which was twenty times a day, while she scolded me for the carelessness, which she declared almost equalled her own.—Long ago she had given over to my keeping her elegant port-monnaie, "with all her money in it, which she was sure she should lose, as she could never keep anything," and, as she ordered me to take out her traveling expenses, I opened it with trembling hands when I was alone, and examined the contents. There were besides all the bank bills with which she had probably been furnished for her journey, and which, with pious care she had folded up into the very smallest possible compass, as much gold as the pretty toy could carry, and a tiny pearl ring, too small to fit any finger but hers—which I am afraid I kissed—a card with her name on it, and a memorandum, in a pretty hand. "No.—, Olive st., St. Louis," which, as rightly conjectured, was the residence of the cousin Jennie whose husband I was; a very fortunate discovery for me. Indeed, so far, I had not found the way of the transgressor hard, in external circumstances at least; and when with her, I forgot everything except her grace and beauty, and my firm resolution to be to her no more nor less than her cousin should be, but out of that charmed presence my conscience made me miserable.

I am afraid I must sometimes have betrayed the conflicts of feeling I had, by my manner; when I was reserved and ceremonious with her, she always resumed it, and begged me so bewitchingly not to treat her so, and to call her by her sweet name, "Florence," that, had I dreaded as much as I longed to do it, I could not have refused her. But the consciousness that I was not what she thought me, but an imposter, of whom, after our connections had ceased, and she had discovered the deception practiced upon her, she could think of remembering nothing that would not cause her unmerited self-reproach and mortification, all innocent and trusting as she was, this reflection, more than any other, I confess, and the knowledge of the estimation in which she would forever hold me, after my imposition was discovered, agonized me, and I would have given all that I possessed to have owned it to her, and left her at once, though the thought of never seeing her more was dreadful. But that could not be.

At last we reached St. Louis. Do I say "at last!" When the sight of those spires and gables warned me that my brief dream of happiness was over, and that the remorseful reflections I had been staving off so long were now to commence in earnest, the thought of the coming banishment from Florence was dreadful to me, and the train seemed to fly on lightning wings as it drew nearer. She was all gaiety, and astonished at my sadness and absence of mind when so near home and Jennie; and when we entered the carriage that was to convey us to our destination, I had a half mind to take a cowardly flight, rather than encounter the scorn and disappointment of those blue eyes; but I mustered courage and followed her into the carriage, giving the address found in the portmonnaie, which fortunately was the right one, to the driver.

"Almost home!" said she, turning her bright face towards me—we were rattling up the street, and my time was short—"how can you be so cool and quiet?"

"Because, Miss Florence," I answered, "the time has come in which I must confess to you that I have no more right to the house to which you are hastening, than to the name by which you address me, & that my only claim to either is that of an imposter and deceiver."

She turned her lovely face, wondering and puzzled towards me.

Thank heaven! I did not yet read fear and aversion in it.

"No right! no claim!' she repeated; "what can you mean?"

I told her frankly and fully the whole truth, nearly as I have set it down here, denying nothing and concealing nothing, not even the useless secret of my love for her. When the brief recital was ended, we both remained silent; but although she had hidden her face, I could see that she trembled violently with shame and repulsion. The sight of her distress was agony to me, and I tried to say a few words of apology.

"You cannot blame or hate me, Miss Dundard, more than I blame or hate myself," I said, "for the distress I have so unwillingly caused you. Heaven knows if I accepted the charge of so much innocence and beauty too lightly, I have heavily atoned since, in having occasioned this suffering to you, and my own punishment is greater than I can bear.

The coach stopped as I spoke. She turned to me eagerly, her face bearing traces of tears, and said in a low voice:

"Do not misunderstand me, if I was so silent."

The coachman threw open the door, and stood waiting. I was obliged to descend, and to assist her out. I hardly dared touch that little hand, though it was for the last time, but I watched her graceful figure with a sad distress. She was already recognized, for the door of the handsome house, before which we stopped, was thrown open, and a pretty woman, followed by a fine looking black-whiskered gentleman, whom I supposed to be my namesake, rushed down the steps. There were loud expressions of astonishment and pleasure, a cordial welcome, and some rapid questions, to which Florence returned very low and quiet answers, and quickly extricating herself from the confusion, presented me as "Mr. LeRoy, your husband's namesake, and the gentleman who kindly took charge of me." I glanced at her face, to see if she were mocking me, but it was pale and grave. Mrs. LeRoy opened her pretty eyes widely, but was too well bred to express surprise, and after introducing me to her husband in the same terms, invited me into the house. Hardly conscious of what I did, of anything except that I was still in the presence of Florence, from which I could not endure to banish myself I followed them into a handsome parlor, where sat an old lady, who my conscience told me was the rheumatic aunt I had so cruelly belied. Florence herself presented me to this lady, who was a fixture, and could not rise from her chair, and, before I could stammer an apology and retire, related in her own way (how different from mine!) the mistake by which she had been placed in my care, and the history of the journey, in which it appeared that our host, Mr. LeRoy had been a fellow-passenger. When she had ended, they crowded about me, warmly expressing their thanks for my "kindness and consideration," to my utter bewilderment and surprise, and cordially inviting me to remain there and make the acquaintance of my namesake and family. I detached myself from all unexpected kindness as soon as I could, for I fancied I read aversion in the flushing and paling face, and drooping eyes of Florence, and, with one last look at her, left the room. A moment after I felt the touch of a light hand on my arm, and turning, saw with mute surprise that she had followed me into the vestibule.

"Mr. LeRoy," she said hurriedly, "I cannot let you go away misunderstanding me as I see you do. If I was silent when you so humbly apologized for this noble, generous, and honorable delicacy of your conduct, it was not from anger, believe, me, but because I was at first too much astonished, and afterwards too much moved and grateful to speak. I owe you more than I can say, & should be miserable, indeed, if a false shame, which you see has not prevented my telling you this, should prevent you from continuing an acquaintance so strangely begun. Trust me, I speak the truth."

I don't know what answer I made, for the revulsion of feeling was almost too great for words; and the rapture of knowing, as I looked down into her lovely face, that it was not for the last time, took away the little sense I had remaining. If you want to know how I felt, ask a man who is going to be hung how he would feel to be reprived.

Well, how time flies! It certainly does not seem five years since all this happened, yet Cousin Jennie (*my* cousin Jennie now) so bitterly reproaches us in her last letter, for not visiting her in all that time, that we have again undertaken the journey, but under different auspices, since Florence is Florence Dundard no more, and sleeps upon my arm in the cars no longer blushingly, but with the confidence of a wife of nearly five years standing, and I register our names in the hotel book as "Mr. and Mrs. Chester LeRoy," and bless my lucky stars as I read it over. Even while I write, Florence, lovelier than ever, as I think, makes a grand pretence of arranging our baggage at the hotel where we stop, (and which has reminded me, by past *transactions, to jot down this story,*) or comes leaning over me to call me "Dear Cousin Frank," as five years before, and to scold me for being so stupid as to sit and write, instead of talking to her. Stupid, indeed to prefer a black pen to those rosy lips. Was ever a man so happy in a 'Slight Mistake!"

Negro Banking.

Talking of banks, reminds me of the negro bank I once heard of in Virginia. Cato, an old negro who was not noted for his cunning, had succeeded in making his fellow-servants in the neighborhood believe that banking was a very profitable business. So they concluded that they would throw all their change together and start a bank, old Cato taking care to have himself constituted the bank, to whom all the sixpences of all the darkies in the neighborhood was daily paid over. "And now," said Cato, "whenebah nigar borry sixpence out ob dis bank to buy 'bacca, he got to come in free weeks and pay in two sixpence, and in dis way you see ebery sixpence bring nudah sixpence, till after a while all dese niggahs be as rich as old massa G——y." And upon this principle the bank went into operation, old Cato always taking care that every darkey should fork over according to bank rules. But in the course of time, some of the stockholders thought they "smelt a rat" and called on Cato to withdraw their capital from the bank, when the following conversation took place between Cato and Jack:

Jack—Well, Cato, we want to draw our money from de bank and quit dis bankin business.

Cato—Did you heah de news?

Jack—No, what dat Cato?

Cato—Why de bank broke last night.

Jack—Who care what de bank do—I tell you I want my shah ob de money.

Cato—Well, but I tell you de bank broke.

Jack—I not talken bout dat. I say whar de money?

Cato—Why you cussed fool, don't you know dat when de bank break de money all gone sartin.

Jack—Well, but whar de debble de money gone to?

Cato—Dat's more 'an dis niggah know. All he know bout it is, dat when white folks bank break de money always lost, and niggah bank no better dan white folks.

Jack—Well, whenebah dis nigger gage in banking again, he hope de debil git him fust.

Cato—Berry sorry de bank break, Jack, berry sorry.

Here our informant left.—[O. Statesman.

SPAIN ALARMED.—A Madrid correspondent thus writes Napoleon III, has just been thwarted in one of his favorite schemes for converting Spain into a French province. His emissaries had long been at work, representing to the Government engineers the manifest advantage of continuing the French line of railways through the Pyrenees via Gabarino to Huesca, but the Junta has obstinately refused to see the matter in the light in which it had pleased Napoleon III, and his ambassadors and engineers to place it. They have sent in a report to the Government, pointing out the danger which would befall Spain were she placed at the mercy of her neighborhood, who could thus, without warning, send his armies through the Pyrenees. They do not hesitate, moreover, to strengthen their arguments by showing how rapidly Napoleon III. can move large armies to distant countries, even when unprepared for such emergencies, as he effected to be on the invasion of Sardinia by Austria. They propose, therefore, that the Government should not facilitate any invasion of Spain by laying down a strategical railway at the dictation of Louis Napoleon.

AT A recent exhibition of paintings, a lady and her son were regarding with much interest a picture which the catalogue described as "Luther at the Diet of Worms." Having descanted at some length upon its merits, the boy remarked, "Mother, I see Luther and the table, but where are the worms?"

A SNUG INCOME.—Elias Howe, Jr., who has purchased P. T. Barnum's famous place in Bridgeport, Conn., is the inventor of sewing machine needle, which, we are informed, yields the patentee the snug income of one thousand dollars a day.

A MACHINE for the manufacture of ice is now in operation in London which turns out three tons of that commodity daily. It is the invention of Mr. Harris of Australia. The refrigeration is produced by the evaporation [illegible] a vacuum.

FUN, FACT, AND FELICITY.

"I haven't another word to say—I never dispute with fools."

"No, sir, for you are very sure to agree with them."

"That's the rock on which I split," said Charly to his wife, when she asked him to rock the cradle.

Mrs. Partington desires to know why the captain of a vessel can't keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves port.

The original of Power's "Greek Slave" has been sold, in London, to the Duke of Cleveland for 1,890 guineas ($9,000)

Good company and good conversation are the sinew of virtue.

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is a noiseless. The day come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips that listen to it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for its own.

A learned lord, speaking of the salary attached to a rumored appointment to a new judgeship, said it was all moonshine. Lord Lyndhurst, in his dry, sarcastic way remarked, "May be so, but I have a strong notion that, moonshine though it be, you would like to see the first quarter of it."

"Husband, I must have some change to-day",

"Well, stay at home and take care of the children—that will be change enough, anyhow."

Two young ladies bathing near New York on Friday, were carried out of their depth. One of them was drowned. The other, with great presence of mind, refrained from struggling, floated upon her back, and though being in the water for more than an hour, was very little exhausted when rescued.

How to Restore People who Faint.—When anybody faints, instead of making a noise or dashing water upon him, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen his clothing, push the crowd away, so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone.—The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain. If the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally. Which requires less power, is apparent.

Small faults indulged, are like thieves which let in greater.

Solitude is dangerous to reason, without being favorable to virtue.

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

A Truly grateful heart may not be able to tell its gratitude, but it can feel, and love, and act.

"Madam has your piano an Æolian attachment?" asked Stubbs, the other night, of the wife a man who appeared to live fully up to if not beyond, his means. "Hush!" whispered Stiggins in his ear; "it has a *Sheriff attachment*." Stubbs dropped the subject.

"Who is that lovely girl?" said the witty Lord Norbury, in company with his friend, Counsellor Grant. "Miss "Miss Glass" replied Grant. "I should often be intoxicated, could I place such a glass to my lips," said Norbury.

A church was dedicated to Spiritualism at Sturgis, Michigan, on the 19th of June. Sixteen hundred persons were present.

Baudens says that chloroform was administered in thirty thousand cases, in the French army in the Crimea, without any fatal accident from it.

There is as much eloquence in the tone of the voice, in the look, and in gesture of an orator, as his language.

Were we to take as much pains to be what we ought to be, as we do to disguise what we really are, we might appear like ourselves, without being at the trouble of any disguise.

Did we not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would never hurt us; for flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity only gives currency.

What is the difference between a butcher and a young lady? The former *kills to dress* while the latter *dresses to kill.*

An Irishman, who had been with his master was asked in the kitchen: "Pat, what is the lava I hear the master talking about?" "Only a drap of the cratur." was Pat's witty reply.

"I never give alms to strangers," said old Hunx, to a poor Irishwoman. "Sure, then, your honor will never relieve an angel," was the ready reply.

Humility is the first lesson we learn from reflection, and self-distrust the first proof we give of having obtained a knowledge of ourselves.

Jones, in a dilemma, said that he was at his wit's end. Smith sarcastically remarked that it would not take him long to return—he had not come far.

What is a bachelor? A target for fair hands to shoot at.

"Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be." "No, she has left that off, and turned—expensive."

A returned Pike's Peaker says he lived ten days on the flesh of his dog! Very disagreeable dog-days they must have been!

A fool never admires himself so much as when he has committed some folly.

☞If a man attack my opinions in print do you think I would reply? Not I. Do you think I don't understand what my friend the Professor, long ago called the hydrostatic paradox of controversy? Well, I'll tell you. You know that if you had a bent tube, one arm of which was the size of a pipe stem, and the other big enough to hold the ocean, water would stand at the same height in one as in the other. Controversy equalizes fools and wise men in the same way, and the fools know it.

The Position of the Dead in the Field of Battle.—Says the London Medical Times: While traveling the battle field of Magenta, the saying which had formerly been current with respect to Russian soldiers that they must not only be killed but thrown down, was brought to mind. A great number of the killed, in fact, retained in part the attitude they were in on receiving their death blow. Those who had died from injuries in the head usually fell with their face to the ground, and with complete resolution of the limbs. In those wounded in the heart, death, though rapid, is not so instantaneous that some attitude cannot be taken. A Zouave so struck had fallen on his musket, which he held in the position of a bayonet charge, his energetic face projected forward, with the menacing attitude of a dead lion. Not far off, as a contrast, lay an Austrian who had died of himorrhage, and in his agony he had taken the attitude of supplicating heaven—his face turned upward, and his two hands joined with fingers firmly interlaced. A Hungarian hussar, killed at the same time as his horse, both being shot through the head, remained in his saddle, carrying the sabre forward as during a charge. Some of the Austrian officers found among the slain exhibited a distinguished physiognomy, and were dressed with exquisite almost affected neatness and cleanliness; their features very different from those of most of their soldiers seeming to exhibit courage with resignation. Such were some of the impressions made upon us, while traversing the field of battle, giving rise to painful emotions, little calculated to dissipate those produced by still more dreadful scenes within the ambulances, the receptacles of suffering of every kind. Physical fatigue is great indeed, but so also is the moral exhaustion of the surgeon and great is the error of those who think his heart is hard and that his impassibility is the result of indifference.

Indian Warfare.—It was mentioned a few days ago, that a bloody and sanguinary butchery occurred about one hundred miles out in the interior of Nebraska from Decatur, between the Omaha and Brule Sioux Indians, on the 2[illegible] ult. The St. Joseph's Journal has the following particulars.

A band of fifty Omahas, men women and children, were returning from a hunting expedition and while encamped were stealthily attacked in the night by a large band of the Brule Sioux. The Omahas had seventeen killed, seventeen wounded and two prisoners taken, and succeeded in killing and securing five scalps of their enemies. The survivors of the massacre arrived at their reserve, near Decatur, bringing the dead and wounded, on the day the Omaha passed up. Mr. Wilcox states that the Sioux neither spared age nor sex. He saw a dead infant with a frightful wound in its forehead, killed in the [illegible]. The dead and wounded lying in the bottom presented a terrible spectacle. The lamentation of the friends and relatives, with faces blacked and in deep mourning were truly piteous and heartrending. The wounded are in charge of the agent, who endeavors to ameliorate their sufferings as much as possible.

Lessons of the War.—The *London Illustrated News* thus sums up what the recent war has taught. It tells the whole story:

That the rulers of mankind have no faith in the intelligence, justice or honesty of one another; that they have no regard for either the happiness or prosperity of their subjects; that they look upon those over whom they are placed as mere machines, without the faculty of independent action—as instruments of brute force, to be used for the accomplishment of objects which they cannot comprehend, and in which they have no interest. It teaches us that the despotic monarchs of the world imagine that mankind were made for them, and not they for mankind; that their ambition, and revenge, and abominable selfishness, are the only impulses to be felt, and the only rules to be obeyed by the millions subjected to their sway.

It teaches us that they despise the intellectual power of the mass of humanity, and look upon their fellow-men as of value only as they assume the nature of [illegible] beasts whose ferocity is intensified by a higher kind of instinct, and rendered more destructive by the appliances of science.—Hence, though the despots know that their protocols and bulletins are all false, deliberate misrepresentations of facts, and coolly contrived falsehoods, intended to deceive the crowd, such is their confidence in the stupidity and folly of mankind, that they do not hesitate to launch their fraudulent delusions before the world—nay, they even expect them to be admired and believed in. As they regard not man, neither do they fear God. They play upon the religious instincts of man as they do upon his passions and weaknesses.

A Curious Resurrection Case.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Fact*, says:

A curious case occurred last week at Rome, in Franklin county, Ohio. Mrs. Peters, wife of a German of that name, after a short illness was supposed to have died. Her husband made immediate arrangements for her funeral, having procured a coffin in this city. On placing her body in the coffin a general perspiration was observed throughout the skin, which was reported to the husband, with the suggestion, that the burial be deferred, in the hope of reanimation. To this the husband objected, and had her interred the same day (Saturday)

After the burial services were over some relatives of the supposed deceased, who reside in this city, arrived at Rome, to attend the funeral, which had already taken place, and hearing of the circumstances, caused the body, which then had been four hours in the grave, to be disinterred, when, to their surprise and joy, they found signs of life still remaining. Restoratives being administered, Mrs. Peters gradually recovered, was taken by her friends to this city, and is now well. We are informed that she refused to live with her husband. The circumstances connected with the affair are strange indeed, and should undergo investigation.

Pluck and Pay.—The Manchester (N. H.) American says:

Seven years ago an English boy of seventeen, a stranger, engaged to work for us at type setting, with which he had an indifferent knowledge. He was John Bull all over, persistent, stubborn and industrious setting type by day and reading law in Riddle's building at evening. Some eight months passed, when he told us confidentially that a fortune was due his family in England from the recent decease of an uncle. His father was poor and aged, and he, himself, was the only claimant who was able to look after it. The next week he took passage for Liverpool. It was two years before we heard of him.—Then he returned jolly and radiant, with a fortune of over $[illegible]. We were anxious for an explanation of the strange success of the almost penniless adventurer. "Pluck and Pay" had done the work. He applied to the then Foreign Secretary, and showed that persistence and courage which won him the influence and advice without which his efforts would have been utterly useless. He is now a thrifty young lawyer in Wall street, and would knock down an Englishman who should dare disparage the old British Premier.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

August 18, 1859.

☞ Gov. Moore's majority in the late election is estimated at not less than 20,000. Macon is the only county thus far heard from, in which Mr. Samford obtained a majority, and in that less than 100.

☞ The majority for Mr. Clopton, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Montgomery district is 246.—The democracy throughout the state will be as much rejoiced at his success, as they have heretofore been at that of Mr. Dowdell in the same district.—The democratic party have carried every district in the State.

☞ Seven Democrats and three Opposition have been elected to Congress in Kentuckey; and the democratic candidate for Governor elected by a majority of from 2,000 to 4,000. There will be a democratic majority in the Legislature.

☞ Wills Valley Institute, for Boys and girls, situated in DeKalb Co. at the intersection of Big and Little Wills Valley, is at present under the direction of W. C. Ross, and C. C. Turner. The Fall term commenced on Monday last.

Washing Compound

This is an article just discovered, by the use of which nearly the entire labor attending washing is dispensed with.—The washing Compound has been thoroughly tested and has not failed in a single instance to give entire satisfaction. The tendency of this Compound is to loosen the adhesive properties of the dirt, without injury to the fabric. It gives the garments a beautiful white appearance, and clothes that generally fade when washed by the ordinary soaps, compound, etc. by this process are warranted to remain firm; the color is not changed in the least. Rubbing, boiling and pounding are dispensed with, consequently a large amount of fuel is saved; the wear and tear of clothing that must necessarily attend washing by the old process is superceded and not one fourth of the labor is required to do the washing of the family.

Unlike the ordinary process the washing is performed in simple warm water, and any kind of fabrics can be washed with perfect safety.

The value of this discovery admits of no question. Wherever introduced it will meet with general approbation because the washing that now take half a day to perform, by this process can be done in one hour; the cost is not near so much & the clothes have a much whiter & more beautiful appearance than ever before; therefore do not be without the compound a single day.

This Compound can be procured from Rev. W. J. Johnson, of Jacksonville.—It has been used on two occasions in our family, and we have reason to believe that it is all that it is claimed by the inventor. It will do no one any harm at least to try an experiment with it, and if it saves as much labor, time and cost of soap & fuel, without injury to the fabric washed, the inventor will have proved himself truly a great public benefactor.

Pikes Peak Gold Mines.

This region has attracted a good deal of attention recently, and a great many contradictory reports have been circulated, relative to the success or failure of those who have went there. We have been politely favored with several interesting letters dated at Denver city, K. T. written by a young gentleman, who went from this county, W. M. McDaniel, son of J. W. McDaniel, Esq. who resides in the eastern part of this County. The first of these letters we publish below, and the others, will be published each week in the order of their dates.

The history of the discovery of these mines is very interesting, and may be briefly summed up as follows.

Some 10 or 12 years ago, Green B. Russel went from Lumpkin County Georgia to California, which led him through the present gold region of Kansas, when he made experiments and discovered gold. He remained in California about 4 years, making clear of expenses some $[illegible]. He then returned to Georgia, for hands, mining implements, &c. and again went to California, staid some 4 years, making $20 or $25,000. He returned again to Georgia, bought a farm, and remained several years; he then again went, in company with several others to Kansas, in the Spring of 1858, for the purpose of testing more fully the gold region there—made important discoveries, returned to Georgia, procured hands and materials, and went to Kansas last Spring, since when he is said to have been very fortunate, making from 15 to $20.00 per day to the hand, a good portion of the time. His best discoveries have been made in the Rocky Mountains about 90 miles northwest of Pike's Peak, and 40 miles beyond Cherry Creek.

The reason why so many have failed, is said to be, because they went without money, implements or provisions, and some returned in a starving condition, without even reaching near the mining region.

It is proper to state just here, however, that Mr. McDaniel, to whose letter we have referred, states that there are more persons now in the mines, than the discoveries thus far will profitably employ; though new discoveries are constantly being made. He also advises persons not to come, except in the Spring, as the winter is long and cold, and the water dries up a good portion of Summer and Fall.

Denver City, Kansas T. May 26, 1859.

Dear Father & Friends:

I have arrived at last at the great place of promise, but it appears at this time to be a failure. Of all places for disheartened men, I expect this will take the lead. Thousands upon thousands have returned, some of them in a starving condition; and a great many come very near starving before they reached here. They had to live on wild onions and prickly pears for 300 miles. These were men that started with hand carts, and footmen that packed on their backs. There never was such a time as this, or as thousands make it out to be. They count the gold mines all a humbug. Some turn back before they get within 200 miles of the place, and some come to Deaver and Auroria and stay a day or two and then leave. We just arrived here yesterday; were 55 days on the road from Leavenworth here. We have not prospected any yet. We shall start out to-morrow to look round and satisfy ourselves. My company are all out of heart very much. I am with Hendrick and Caruth. But now I speak for myself, I am in as good heart as I was when I left home. Although Cherry creek has failed to be any thing much, there is some gold on it, but it is so fine that it cannot be saved, and at Pike's Peak there is nothing; so the chance is the mountains to do any thing. John Graham has been to the mountains and returned He says, 'dont be scared, there is plenty for us all. John Gregroy is in the mountains. Graham says that Gregroy has a vein there that will be a fortune to him, and Gregroy says he can find plenty more. There have been several veins or leads struck in a few days past. Just wait till most of the Northerners leave, then I think those of us that stay will do well. It is rather gloomy though to form such hopes, to see so many out of heart, and no money. I shall go with Graham, to Gregroy and hear what he has to say, as he is an old friend of mine. I think he will help me if he can.

Tell all who are talking of coming here, to wait a while and see what comes up. It is a long road to travel for nothing. It is between 550 and 600 miles from Leavenworth to Denver city as it is called—such a city it is; there are some 40 or 50 houses in the place; some few of them covered with boards, and the balance with poles and dirt, and so on.

I have seen and heard plenty to write, but it all comes up wrong to me; so I will say to you and my friends, not to be uneasy about me. You will hear awful tales before these lines come to hand, which will be partly true. I have got about one month's provisions, and $50 or near that; by the time I eat up what I have got, I will know whether I can make any thing or not. If I cannot, I can come home on $50.

Flour is only $15 00 per hundred—Bacon, $50 00 per hundred—Coffee and Sugar $50.

The snow fell here yesterday and last night to the depth of six inches, but the most of it has melted to-day. It is very cold up in the mountains yet, there is snow there all the time. Your ob't son,

W. M. McDANIEL.

J. W. McDaniel.

Talladega Babtist Male High School.

We learn from a Circular forwarded to us, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of September next, under the direction of A. S. Worrell and T. D. Davis.

☞ Our thanks are due to Maj. J. A. Stevenson, for the earliest and largest sweet and Irish potatoes of the season. We did not weigh or measure them, but are satisfied that he is yet fairly entitled to the palm, for the earliest and finest vegetables.

☞ Attention is invited to the medical card of Dr. T. C. Brannon, of St. Clair County, who has permanently located himself on the road from Gadsden to Ashville, near Sulphur Spring. Dr. B, proposes to treat various chronic diseases, upon application and description by mail.

☞ We write the attention of Merchants who will start in a short time to Charleston and New York for their Fall supply of goods to the advertisement of Messrs. Pringle & Berry's extensive Boot and Shoe house in Charleston, S. C. We have no doubt these gentlemen can furnish merchants upon as good terms, the additional carriage considered as any house in N. Y: and we are very sure that they will prove by their fair dealing and accommodating manner of business, that they truly deserve the patronage of southern merchants and will make it there interest to bestow it on them. Call upon them without fail even if you pass on to New York for your dry goods, and examine their stock, and we venture to say you will thank us for this suggestion.

☞ The Allanthus, which has been adopted to some extent as a shade tree, and bids fair to be very difficult to get rid of, has been proven by the investigation of the School of Medicine in France to be very poisonous. The strong offensive odor si very injurious to children and persons of weak constitutions Horticulturists generally condemn their use

Election News.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the next Legislature.

Talladega—Parsons, Bell and Carter, Reps.

Calhoun—Walker, Senator; Forney Wright and Bush, Reps.

Shelby—W. G. Bowdon and D. T. Seale, Reps. N. B. Mardis, Senator, from Shelby and Jefferson.

Cherokee—Cooper, Hardwick, Clifton and Thornton to the House and our old friend McSpadden, holds over as Senator.

Coosa—Brewer goes to the Senate, elected over Col. Wm. Garrett. Alex Smith, Calvin Humphries and W. D. Walden, are elected to the Legislature.

Montgomery—Judge Rice and Saffold are elected.

Macon—Hon W. P. Chilton goes to the Senate, Tate and Cunningham to the House.

Autauga—elects Taylor.

Tallapoosa—Holly, Dark, and Herron.

Chambers—Carlisle and Meadows.

Perry—Sheppard and Bradley.

Bibb—Davidson.

Wilcox—Tait.

Mobile—Forsythe, Meek, Walker, Overal.

Baldwin—Barlow.

Clark—Hearin.

Greene—Hale and Huckabee.

Dallas—Irby and Mabry.

Madison—Scott and Lowe.

Pike—McIntyre, Senator; Goldsmith Knox and Starke, Reps.

Russell—Jones and Calhoun.

Limestone—Davis and Hobbs.

Franklin—Jackson, Senator; Jack and Oates, Reps.

Lawrence—Hubbard and Sherrard.

Lauderdale—Patton, Senator, Smith and Herman Reps.

Lowndes—Gilchrist and Brooks to the House.

Tuscaloosa—Jemison, Senator Whit[illegible]rown, Rep

Marshall—Higgins Senator; Griffin and Clapp, Representatives.

Morgan—Waldorn.

Jackson—Latham, Griffin, Hudgins.

St. Clair—Dr. Loyd, House and Staton, Senator from Blount and St Clair.

Jefferson—Martin

Randolph—Heflin Senator; McMurry, Hightower and Farrell, House.

Butler—M C Lane, and Adams to the House.

Sumpter—Ramsey.

Choctaw—Fielder and Slater.

Conecuh—Carey.

Henry—Wood, Senator; Flake and Thomas, Reps.

Monroe—Abner, House, Cleaveland Senator from Monroe and Clarke.

Washington—White, Rep.

Covington—Holley Rep.

Marengo—Leseur, Rep.

Barbour—Clayton Chambers and Bower, Repretentatives.

Walker—Easley.

Pickens—A. B. Clitherall, A. L. Neal.

Col. Hewitt's Letter.

We clip the following letter says the Selma Sentinel from the Democrat published at St. Paul, Minnesota, writen by Col. G. Hewitt, who for years was a citizen of Selma, but now a resident of St. Paul, in reply to a slander perpetrated upon the Southern people by I. Donnelly the Black Republican candidate for the Secretary of state Minnesota.

It will be recollected Col Hewitt is a Northern man by birth, but having long lived in the South, he knows the people of the South, and though living in a free State, whenever he hears the South abused and villified, he defends her people, which is more than many southern born men do in these free States. Here is the letter.

Gentlemen:—I have just read a Letter No. 12, by I. Donnely, Esq. in the *Minnesotian*. It fills nearly three and a half columns, and yet I believe there are, like myself, many unable to perceive in it any possible good that can result from such letters. Disinclined to controversy especially when no good can be attained I would not notice this letter but for one or two statements regarding a country and a people of whom I can claim to know as much as Mr. Donnelly, if when he speaks of "The South," and "The Southern Minds," he refers to the Southern States of this union.

He says, "they have no respect for the white laborer, and would willingly consign him to a state of servitude," and that "the increasing number of white slaves and the facility with which they escape, has led to a prevalent habit in the South of branding the word '*slave*,' across their faces."

A long residence in the South, in the largest slaveholding and cotton growing district in Alabama, with a very general acquaintance with the country, "the Southern Mind," and the condition of the slaves in the States of the South, Carolina Georgia, Tennessee Mississippi Louisiana and Texas, enables me to assert with confidence that Mr. Donnelly's statements and the impression he seeks to make regarding the South, are alike grossly false.

If such letters and work are necessary to help Mr. Donnelly into the office he seeks, I pity the party needing such aid, and may heaven protect Minnesota from such friends.

As a citizen of Minnesota—a State I love and in which I expect to spend my days—I know of no greater good I could wish her, at the *outset* of her proud career, than to have with us more of those Southerners who in all the elements that make *men*, are quite the equal of any with whom Mr. Donnelly has had the fortune to mingle. Such associations might improve his manners I hope they would his veracity. Respectfully,

GIRARTT HEWITT.

St. Paul, Minesota 16, 1859.

Mr Dowdell's Successor.—David Clopton Esq., the Democrat who was elected a Representative in Congress from the third or Montgomery District of Alabama on Monday last, is a native of Putnam county, in this State, where many of his relations still reside. His father removed from Putnam to Bibb county, and from the latter county he went to Randolph Macon College, where he was a graduate with the highest honors of his class. Soon after his graduation he removed to Alabama, with the view of practising law and settled in Macon county. He is now about thirty-eight years of age, and one of the best men, in every sense of the term, that Georgia has ever lost. His election, under all the circumstances attending it, and over a gentleman as popular as Thomas J. Judge, is a triumph of which his friends may well be proud. We predict for him a brilliant career in Congress.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

The Louisville *Democrat* thus describes the state of things on the day of election:

From noon, till the close of the polls, but few Democratic votes were cast at the Lafayette Engine house, and at the Walnut street Precinct in the Second Ward, and the few who voted were generally knocked down and beaten as they were retiring from the poll.—This is the freedom of elections in Louisville Any poor wretch, low vagabond, could vote the Opposition ticket with impunity, and all was well with the crowd, who generally undertook to interpose and decide knotty points for the officers of the election. Such was the meddlesome inteference of the outside regulators, that they undertook to punish those very indiscreet citizens who would persist in voting the Democratic ticket. Thus were hundreds of legal voters deterred from the polls.

When shall this thing cease to be? It is a damning blot upon the fair fame of our city. The pretense that yesterday's election expressed the real sentiment of our people and showed the condition of parties in Louisville, is too absurd for serious consideration. Every policeman, and scores and hundreds of citizens, known better. At Shardine's Precint, in this county, the conduct of the rowdies and bullies was most disgraceful. Dozens of inoffensive Germans were threatened and knocked down for presenting themselves at the polls. Some were moved for being present at all, and shot at, as they ran a way, to precipitate their flight.

This, too, was the "freedom of the election" tendered the Democracy by the regulators, who following their city brethren, undertook to regulate the country.

Kentucky Election.—The returns indicate the following results in the Congresional Districts.

1st—Burnett Democrat elected.

2d—Peyton, Dem., probably elected.

3d—Bristow, Opposition, elected.

4th—Anderson, Opp., elected.

5th—Brown, Dem, elected.

6th—Garrard, Dem., probably elected.

7th—Mallory, Opp., elected.

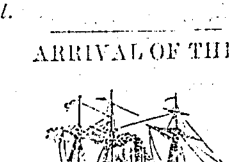
8th—Simms, Dem., probably elected.

9th—Moore, Dem., probably elected.

10th—Stevenson, Dem., elected.

The returns indicate the election of Magoffin for Governor, and that the State Legislature, on joint ballot, will be Democratic by a small majority. [*Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF THE



Nova Scotian.

Farther Point, (off Quebec,) August 7.—The steamship Nova Scotian, with Liverpool dates to July 27th, has touched at this point.

Liverpool, July 27.—The sales of cotton for the past three business days reached 44,000 bales, at an advance in some cases of ¼, and the market closed steady.

The breadstuffs market closed with an advancing tendency, but corn was declining. Provisions were easier.

Consols closed at 95.

It was rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly visit London.

The London News intimates the programme for an Italian confederation, but says the plan will not be pressed at present.

The French naval and land forces have begun to leave Italy.

Count Persigny had arrived at Paris, bringing assurance that England would give in her adherence to a Congress on the condition of a general and immediate disarmament.

It is stated that Count Walewski had submitted a plan for the confederation of Italy, which consists of seven States—the Presidency of which is given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by the federal troops are Coita, Mantua and Piscenza. The votes in the Federal Diet will be distributed as follows: Parma, one; Modena one; the Pope two; Tuscany two; Sardinia three and Naples three.

Parliament was directing its attention to the state of the national defences. It was also stated that France was arming a fleet with rifle-cannon.

A fire in Liverpool has destroyed the North Shore Flour and Rice Mills. The loss was 60,000 pounds sterling.

Austria refuses to meet the Sardinian representatives in conference.

Napoleon was announced to make his grand entry into Paris on the 4th of August.

It was reported that the French army had been reduced to 200,000 men, by renewable furloughs.

The accounts from the French vineyards was unfavorable. The grapes had been injured by the heat.

The Moniteur de Flotte says that Denmark had ceded the Island of St. Thomas to America.

The Bourse closed flat, at 67 @ 90.

Garibaldi had a confidential interview with Gen. Della Marmora on the 15th of July. The former stated that he had an army of 120,000 men, and that it was increasing; also, that he was going to the Appenines to gather an army of 50,000, for the purpose of fighting for the independence of Central Italy, under the auspices of the State of Modena.

The Pope complains that Victor Emmanuel has asked foreign assistance to validate his (the Pope's) rights

The latest *Moniteur* contains an article taking exception to the military naval expenditures of England, which caused a decline of one fourth in the funds.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

Sackville, August 10.—The steamship Arabia reached Halifax yesterday afternoon, and the news was immediately dispatched by horse express to Sackville. It reached the latter point late in the night.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, July 30.—The sales of Cotton for the week reached 62,000 bales.—Holders demand an advance of ⅛d. Holders offer their stocks freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

Breadstuffs and provisions closed dull with a declining tendency.

The Emperor Napoleon had declared that the French army and Navy should be restored to a peace footing without the least possible delay. It was generally regarded as a sincere and pacific policy on the part of the Emperor.

The Zurich conference had not yet been held.

The English Ministry had announced that they would not accept an invitation to the European Congress until the Zurich conference is made known.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, August 6.—Dates have been received here from Vera Cruz; the 28th July, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th July.

Gen. Zualoga was marching on San Louis Potosi, with five thousand men Other troops were concentrating to march against Marqueza. Gen. Miramon's troops were concentrating at Regenerator. It was reported that a grand movement of some kind was on foot.

Miramon had issued a manifesto, in which he promises to protect the clergy; declares in favor of a dictatorial government, and asserts that it is the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the United States.

Minister McLane was at Truxillo.—Only the skeleton of the treaty had been sent to Washington—it was not signed. Juarez declines signing treaty without the approval of Mexican Congress.

The authorities of Tehuantepec continue to annoy the Tehuantepec company. The mails by this route will probably be discontinued soon.

A conspiracy has been discovered at the Capital, on the 11th of July. The plan of the conspirators was to assassinate the Governor, and take possession of the Government.

Account of the Circumstances which preceded the Armistice.

A Paris letter in the Independence of Brussels gives the following account of the circumstances which preceded the Armistice:

"The Emperor of Austria having caused a demand to be made in the French camp if it were not possible to obtain the remains of Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed at Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon caused them to be sought for—and they were recognised, partly by his uniform, and partly by some letters from his newly married wife, which he had about him. The corpse was placed in an artillery wagon, and conveyed, accompanied by an officer of the staff and an escort, to the Austrian headquarters The officer expressed to the Emperor that condolence of the Emperor of the French, and his Austrian Majesty (who was just recovering from a somewhat severe indisposition) begged, not without emotion, the officer to convey his thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, and to express his sorrow at the death of so many brave men in the French army. This led to some remarks on the cruel necessities of war, and from what was said, the Emperor Francis Joseph was able to perceive that those necessities were regretted as much by his opponent as by himself. The Emperor Francis Joseph afterwards sent the son of General Urban with a flag of truce to the French camp, as is known, and the Emperor Napoleon by an autograph letter proposed a suspension of arms. It is added that the latter has carried his courtesy to the extent of neutralising, for the signing of the preliminaries of a truce, the town of Villafranca, although the usages of war would have justified him in requiring those formalities to take place at his own head quarters."

The Crops in Western Texas.—The Indianola Courier of the 23d says. We have accounts of the most reliable character from almost every portion of Western Texas, and are assured that there has never been such a prospect for crops in this country before—especially the cotton crops. The crop of cotton planted this year is much larger than that of any previous year, and it is but fair to estimate that, if no disaster befalls it before now and gathering time, the yield will be more than doubled,

Another Prize Fight in Kentucky.

The vicinity of our city has again been disgraced by one of those brutal affairs known as prize fights. For two hundred dollars, two men named McCarty and Kearney met yesterday, twelve miles above town, and horribly battered each other. Three steamers, crowded with passengers, left the wharf at an early hour—the Charm, Pink Varble and Empire. They were accompanied by music, flags and refreshments. Arrived at the "ground of arms," the "mill" took place. Sixty-six rounds, hotly contested, took place, when Kearney was declared the victor. On the twentieth round McCarty broke his hand, but continued to fight with desperation until his second, Aaron Jones, threw up the sponge as a signal of defeat. McCarty was loth to "give it up so," although one of his peepers was out and the other completely bunged up. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed at the result, and the Pointers who backed Mr. McCarty were much disheartened. A large amount of money changed hands. On one of the returning boats there was a general fight, which was concluded on the wharf. A young man flourished a knife very briskly, and cut three men through their clothing. He was stopped in his slashing proceeding by the presentation of a pistol. When the boats reached the wharf there were at least three thousand persons present to witness the arrival of the victor and vagabonds.—*Louisville Democrat, July 28.*

A Curious Fact.—Many of our readers may have noticed that the water of Bayou Bœuf, in the lower part of St. Mary, in the latter part of the summer, usually bears upon its surface a green substance which blends with the water to the depth of several inches, in minute particles, giving it something the appearance of pale green paint We noticed this appearance last week while crosing that bayou. A gentleman living on the Bœuf, and who witnessed the fact which we here relate, stated to us that in the fall of the year 1853, this green substance turned black the fishes in the bayou died by cart loads, and were thrown to the shore by wind and tide so that the air was putrid with their decaying bodies. Some of the fishes, when seized with the disease fled to the shore and madly tried to leave the poisonous element in which nature had placed them as a madman or one with a burning fever sometimes desires to plunge into the limpid stream.—That year there was considerable sickness, including yellow fever, billious fever, &c., &c. It was remarked that nothing but alligators and gars were proof against the effect of the poisonous waters *Franklin (La.) Banner, 30th July.*

No Divorce.—In South Carolina there is no divorce after marriage: wed for life must be the fact in law when an instance of divorce has never been known there! It has been authoritatively settled that no judicial tribunal in the State has authority to declare a decree of divorce for any cause whatsoever. If the power exists at all, it is in the Legislature, which has hitherto never thought proper to exercise the power. Further, it has been determined by the courts of South Carolina, that a marriage solemnized in that State is indissoluble by the sentence of any court in a sister State, so as to affect the rights or condition of the parties in South Carolina. It will be seen, then, that it is much easier to tie the knot than to undo it. With rare exceptions, the ceremony of marriage is, in fact, performed by a clergyman; but the indissolubility of the marriage contract is not only part of the law, but it is the fixed and habitual sentiment of the community on the subject of divorce.

Blondin's last Feat.—The Buffalo *Courier* says that at the Falls on Wednesday, Blondin did all that he promised and more. He crossed the rope dressed in Indian costume His journey to the Canada side was not marked by any feat of peculiar daring. He went over on a trot, merely halting for an instant to balance himself. His homeward trip, however, completely eclipsed his previous feats. When about one quarter of the way across, he stood on his head, holding the balance pole in his hands. A little further along he laid down on his back, with apparent composure. When near the centre of the rope, he tied his balance pole to the guy rope, and navigated by means of his hands and feet, his body being in a state of suspended animation beneath. After proceeding some distance in this way, he assumed a perpendicular position and returned for the balance pole, and then walked on. Another feat which he performed was turning a sort of hand spring. Lying down on his back he extended the balance pole the length of his arms, and then threw his body over the pole, striking astride the rope. Without the pole, he hung by one leg from the rope, and supported himself by one arm. During his passage, he stood on his head several times, and performed a variety of feats.

Gold.—A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty two thousand two hundred and eighty eight dollars, a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollass. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass could be contained in a cube of twenty three feet.

☞He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the trees under whose shade he gamboled in the days of his youth, is but a stranger to the sweetest impression of the human heatr.

Without a rich heart, wealth is an ugly beggar.

It is easier to be wise for others than for ourselves.

First Love, the Best.—A most extraordinary affair occurred in Jasper county, Ind., last week. An old man named Wm. Haskins, aged 70, married an old lady of almost the same age, named Anna Mead. Twenty seven years before they were both man & wife with a family of five children, Becoming dissatisfied at the time they separated and hearing nothing of each other for years, both married again. But both being left alone, after the deaths of their partners, and coming together thus late in life, they concluded to travel the little journey that was left together.

King Cotton.—Ninety years ago at the commencement of our manufacturing career, the population of Brittain was about eight millions. Now it has reached twenty one millions. If it were not for cotton we could not clothe them and if it were not feed them.—*Household Words.*

The Election.—The election in North Carolina has resulted, as far as heard from in the following elections; for Congres: 1st district, W. N. H. Smith, (opp.) 9'506 majority over H. M. Shaw, (dem.) 2d district, Thoms Ruffin, (dem.) 3d district, Warren Winslow, (dem.); 4th district, L. O'B. Branch, (dem.) by 679 majority; over L. B. Sanders (dem); 5th district, John A. Gilmer, (opp.) reelected by increased majority 6th district J. M. Leach, (opp.) 7th district, Burton Craige, (dem) 8th district unheard from.

The Revenges of Napoleon III.—An editorial signed "C," and we suppose from Caleb Cushing, in the Boston Traveller, concludes:

"Napoleon, by the actual aid of Great Britain, has balanced the Russian success of Moscow by the reduction of Sebastopol. He has, with the passive countenance of Great Britain, balanced the Austrian occupation of Paris by the victory of Solferino.—The debt of Prussia remains to be paid off; but above all, that to Great Britain. Trafalgar and Waterloo are memories of rage and shame in the hearts of all Frenchmen, and especially of all Bonapartes. But, if in this respect, the turn of Great Britain is to come, she will only have herself to thank, for the present powerful and proud position of Louis Napoleon is her work quite as much as that of his own genius. Certain we may be, that of this great drama of the Second Empire, the fourth and fifth and greatest of its acts are yet to come.

Important if True.

Dr. Bissell, one of the quarantine physicians at Staten Island, is of the opinion that "if a person's hair be washed he is not liable to disease." The Norfolk Herald supports the opinion; "So important a result," says that paper, "from so simple a cause may seem incredible to many, but not to us. There is not a more effectual preventative of disease than the immersion of the head in cold water the year round.

DIED—At Jacksonville, on the fourth inst. George Clarke, infant son of J. H. & E. Privett, aged one year.

"Fond mother he is gone!
His dimpled cheek no more will touch thy breast;
No more the music-tone
Float from his lips, to thine all fondly press'd;
His smile and happy laugh are lost to thee;
Earth must his mother and his pillow be.

"His was the morning hour,
And the hath pass'd in beauty from the day,
A bud, not yet a flower,
Torn, in its sweetness from the parent spray;
The death-wind swept him to his soft repose,
As frost, in spring-time, blights the early rose"

This sweet child has been called to join the lengthening train of the departed. "A little while"—a brief year was he spared to cheer the hearts of his parents; and the walls of their home which had been slowly darkening with life's evening shadows beamed with an unwonted light, yet "a little while" and they no longer behold the delight of their eyes, the cherished idol of fond brothers and a devoted sister; for he is gone, in his purity, into the blissful presence of his God. "A little while, a *little while* only, is the allotted duration of all that is mortal. What a solemn truth, and how fairly written and perpetually repeated! But glorious hope of immortality! Yet "a little while" the grave shall open, the buried ones shall rise, clothed with the shining garments of the blest; and then, sorrowing parents, that loved one, "whose pale form you have laid in the cold ground with many tears," shall always be in your sight, with his Father and your Father.

"Yet mourners, while the day
Rolls like the darkness of a funeral by,
And hope forbids one ray
To stream athwart the grief-discolored sky;
Then breaks upon thy sorrowing evening gloom
A trembling lustre from beyond the tomb.

"Tis from the better land!
There, bathed in radiance that around them springs,
Thy loved one's wings expand;
As with the choiring cherubim he sings,
And all the glory of that God can see,
Who said, on earth to children—'come to me!'
F******.

It is confidently asserted by a Turin correspondent, that when the Emperor Napoleon announced to King Victor Emanuel the terms of the treaty of Villafanca, he said, "Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King understanding at once, the situation, replied by the question, "Has your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed an parted. That is rather curt—perhaps even personal.

☞ The Boston Ledger, now discontinued, is reported to have sunk $100,000 in the attempt to establish it.

Holloway's Pills.—A disease without a name.—How often do we see persons gradually pining away, without pain or any distinct indications of disease. They grow more feeble day by day, their appetite declines, they lose all interest in business, and with lack-lustre eyes and cadaverous complexions move mechanically from place to place, the very impersonations of hopeless misery. For want of a better name we call this atrophy, or marasmus, or general weakness and debility. Now learn how it may in all cases be cured. A course of Holloway's Pills will infallibly rekindle the sinking physical energies of the patient, rouse his whole organization to healthy action, and produce a complete revolution in his feelings as well as his frame. Their alterative and renovating properties can only be realized by those who have experienced their effects.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

R. A. PRINGLE & CO.

177 EAST BAY,

Opposite the New Custom House,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ By the first of September next, we will have in store a large stock of every variety of GOODS usually kept in our line, the greater portion of which, will nearer meet the wants of the retail trade, and particularly the consumer, than has been usual in this market. We especially invite the attention and patronage of Alabama Merchants.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,
CHARLES H. BERRY.

Aug. 18, '59.

DR. T. C. BRANNON.

Formerly of Gadsden, is now permanently located on the Road leading from Gadsden to Ashville, one mile below Sulphur Spring.

He will cheerfully attend day & night calls, for rich & Poor at the following Reduced Rates, viz;

	$	cts
Mileage per day, 4 miles and under.		50
" " night, " "		100
" " day, from 4 miles to 10		33 1-3
" " night " " " "		75
" " day, 10 miles and over		25
" " night " " " "		50

Prescription & medicine at Bedside (for ordinary cases) $1, Prescription at Office, for Chronic or Acute Disease, with medicine & written directions, when necessary, $1 cash; One Dollar & 50 cents if Booked.

Midwifery—ordinary cases—$4; no mileage. Surgical cases treated at the usual rates.

Dr. Brannon, having been generally successful in curing many obstinate forms of Chronic Disease, viz. Dropsy Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Womb, Liver, Kidneys, & also ulcers. Scrofula, Pulmonary Consumption, (in the incipient Stage) &. &c., Offers to treat them through the mail, or otherwise; giving plain & full directions, with a *safe & efficient* Treatment: at the above low rates. Persons ordering medicine will give the History of the disease & symptoms.

☞ Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, T. C. BRANNON, M. D.
Beebe Springs, P. O. St. Clair County, Ala.
Reference, Citizens of Gadsden & vicinity.
Aug. 18, 1859.—1 y.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE undersigned informs the public that he is prepared, at his shop situated one fourth of a mile from Teagues cross Roads, on the Wedowee road, to execute all work in his line with despatch, in the neatest and most durable manner, and at prices as reasonable as any in the county.

Wagons & Buggies,

Constantly on hand for sale, made of the most durable materials and of the latest improvements. Repairing of all kinds on Wagon, and Carriages.

Boots & Shoes,

Of every description, made by an excellent workman, kept constantly on hand and for sale at the same place.

Family Groceries,

Of good quality, of almost every variety, kept constantly on hand and for sale at very reasonable prices.

J. F. DAVIS

Aug. 18, 1859.—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County,
Special Term, August 16th,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Wm. W. Little and Caleb G. Morgan, Executors of the Estate of Samuel Morgan, dec'd and filed their accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that the *12th day* of Sept next be set apart for making said settlement.

It is further ordered that notice of the day of the filing of said account & vouchers and of the day set for making said settlement be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said 12th day of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, on this the 16th day of August, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge
Aug. 18, '59—3t. of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }

Court of Probate for said county,
Special Term, August 17,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Daniel T. Ryan and Thomas R. Rowland, Administrators of the Estate of Nancy Ann Rowland, deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that the 14th day of September, 1859, be set for making said settlement.

It is further ordered, that notice of the filing said account & vouchers, and of the day set for making said settlement be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed & published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the heirs of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 14th day of September, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 17th day of Aug., A. D. 1859.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of
Aug. 18, 1859. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }

Court of Probate for said County,
Special Term, August 17,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Daniel T. Ryan and Benjamin C. Wyly, Adm's of the Estate of R. D. Rowland, dec'd, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that the 14th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for the making of said settlement.

It is further ordered that notice of the day of the filing of said account & of the day set for making said settlement be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the Legatees of said estate, & all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said 14th day of September, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 17th day of August, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Aug. 18, 1859.—3t. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }

Court of Probate for said county,
Special Term, August 13,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came F. M. Anderson, O. & P. Anderson, Administrators of the Estate of Mary W. Perry, deceased and filed their written petition praying an order & decree of said court authorising them to sell the real estate belonging to said Estate for division, representing that an equal, fair & beneficial division cannot be made without a sale of the same Said Real Estate is described in said petition as being the South East fourth of North West fourth of section 10, Township 13, Range 10. Also South West fourth of North West fourth of section 10 Township 13, Range 10. Also North West fourth of North West fourth section 10, Township 13, Range 10 East, Coosa Land District in said County of Calhoun.

It is ordered by this Court that this 13th day of Oct. next be set for the hearing & determining upon said petition.

It is further ordered that notice of the day of the filing of said petition & of the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed & published in said county for forty days prior to said day, as a notice to the distributees of said estate, and all other persons concerned to be & appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the Court house of said county on said 13th day of Oct. next, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 13th day of Augus, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

Aug. 18, 1859—6t.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON
Steamship Line,
Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York,	"	$30 00
" Mobile to	"	35 00
" Montgomery, Ala.,	"	26 00
" Atlanta, Geo.	"	23 00
" Augusta, Geo.	"	20 00

☞ Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL
Stamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons. M. Berry, Commander.
NASHVILLE, } L. M. Murry,
1800 Tons. } Commander.
JAMES ADGER, } A. Andrews,
1500 Tons. } Commander.
MARION, } W. J. Foster,
1500 Tons. } Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
AT HIGH WATER.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts.

Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation—elegant State Room accommodations, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf,
Charleston to N. York, Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8.
March 11, 1859.—1y.

For Philadelphia, New York, &c.

FROM

Charleston and Savannah

Cabin Passage $15:::::::::Steerage $5
Excursion Tickets good to return till
Jan'y 1860:::::::$25.

The well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The **State of Georgia** sails from Savannah every ten days, as follows, Feb. 22d, March 4, 14, &c.

The **Keystone State** sails from Charleston every ten days as follows: Feb. 16th. 26th, March 9th, 19th, &c.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
G. A. GREINER, & Co.
Agents at Savannah.
T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents*
Feb. 4, 1859.—1y. *at Charleston.*

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Selma Advertisements.

NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE,

THE PROPRIETORS Propose to STORE COTTON in this well-known BUILDING at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, for the Season.

☞ Cotton from the Railroad Depots will be charged Drayage.

☞ Goods received and forwarded at usual rates, without Drayage.

M. J. A. KEITH, & Co.

M. J. A. KEITH, }
W. Y. LUNDIE, } SELMA, ALABAMA.
July 12, 1858.—

RECEIVING & FORWARDING
Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA.

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale, and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods and do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additional.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotton	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, } Managers.
C. B. WHITE, }

J. W. LAPSLEY, }
E. T. WATTS } Proprietors.
C. B. WHITE }
R. HAGOOD, }

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us.
Aug. 12, 1858.

G. P. SAVAGE. W. H. BUR.

SAVAGE & BURR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented, and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful characteter.

SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

SAVAGE & BURR,
Selma, Aug. 19 1858.—1y. Corner Broad and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, **prevented**, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach & prevent the food from rising & souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia.**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhoea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever & Ague**, **Chill Fever**, and all **Fevers of a Billious TYPE**. It operates with certainty, & thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

The Liver Invigorator

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver Complaint**, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.
Retailed by all Druggist. Sep 9'59—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Philips, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 2nd day of August, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ABEL PHILIPS, } Adm's
CHA'S W. P. PHILIPS, }
Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

THE MIGHTY HEALER!

WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRIED

Holloway's Ointment.

The free admissions of all Nations, as well as the verdict of the leading Hospitals of the Old as well as the New World, stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man. Its penetrative qualities are more than marvellous, through the external orifices of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal disease; and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory & healing virtues surpass anything else on record, & is Nature's great ally.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariable succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruption on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated, and a clear & transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes & other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally & entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application —Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Mecurial Eruptions,
Burns,	Piles,
Chapped Hands,	Rheumatism,
Chilblains,	Ringworm,
Fistula,	Salt Rheum,
Gout,	Scalds,
Lumbago,	Skin Diseases,
Swelled Glands,	Sprains,
Sore Legs,	Stiff Joints,
Sore Breasts,	Tetter,
Sore Heads	Ulcers,
Sore Throats,	Veneral Sores,
Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactories of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. April 21, 1859—1y.

BAGGING & ROPE.

A Superior lot of GUNNY BAGGING Machine and Hand spun ROPE.

For sale by
J. B. & G. H. FORNEY.
August 11, 1859.

Land and Mineral Springs

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, on **Monday the 14th day of November next**, the following described land belonging to the estate of the late George Wood, dec. to wit: A tract of land containing 160 Acres, 25 or 30 Acres cleared and in cultivation. Lying in Calhoun Co. three miles east of Greensport, on the road leading from Gilbert's Ferry to Talladega. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses. There is near the buildings a fine Chalybeate spring, believed to be the strongest water, and boldest stream of any of like character in East Alabama, if not in the State.—There is also near, a large, bold, Spring of Limestone water, the branch running near the house, affording convenient facilities for stock water, &c. The location is exceedingly healthy, and one of the finest summer residences in this end of the State. Also, a good orchard of select fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above described land will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, payments to be made in equal, annual installments, interest on the whole from date, payable annually.

J. P. Wood, & }
} Exrs.
J. H. L. Wood, }
Aug. 4. 1859.—td.

Coosa River Land

FOR SALE.

ON **Monday the 7th day of November next**, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late George Wood, dec'd, lying on Coosa River, five miles below Greensport, on the Coosa Valley and Talladega Road. The tract contains about

One Thousand Acres.

About **400 Acres of River and Creek Bottom**, 350 acres in cultivation, embracing an Island of 160 acres of level Land, entirely above overflow, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Wheat, all of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Cabins, Gin House and Screw, Cribs, Stables, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, payments to be made in equal annual installments, with interest on the whole from date payable annually. Notes with good and approved security will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ALSO—At the same time and place, the following described

PERSONAL PROPERTY

will be sold, to-wit:

Fifteen head of Horses,
Fifty head of Cattle,

About **75** or **100 Pork Hogs**, and about 100 STOCK HOGS. Two Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon, one top Buggy, COTTON GIN and THRASHER, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. 300 or 400 bushels of WHEAT. Corn, Fodder, &c.

TERMS OF SALE made known on the day.

J. P. WOOD, } *Exrs.*
J. H. L. WOOD, }
August 4, 1859.—td.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. W. BLANDIN,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES GRATLY REDUCED.

Selma, Feb. 17 1859—1y.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house
AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.
April 21, 1859.

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and customers, who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, that, after several weeks absence, for recreation, with a view to improve his health, he has again resumed the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

east of the Court House, first door north of the Drug Store, *sign of the Golden Watch* where he may be found *prompt* and *ready* to wait upon his customers, in the repair of Watches, Jewelry, &c, with his usual courtesy and fidelity; thereby soliciting a liberal share of public patronage in his line of business.

☞ *All work warranted*

W. J. JOHNSON.

Jacksonville, Ala., July 14, 1859.—tf.

P. S. Customers can be supplied with watches of any desired quality, upon short notice. Propositions for credit will receive no attention. ☞ *Terms strictly Cash.*

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE Subscribers return their acknowledgements to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months.—They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
OILS, PAINTS, DYESTFFS,
Varnishes, Painters' Materials,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
Putty, Window Glass of all sizes,
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH
Perfumeries, Fine Hair Oils &
POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
And Toilet Articles,
TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,
And Cromb Brushes,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &
Supporters,
HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments,
SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,
Snuffs, Fine Chewing Tobacco,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Inks, Stationery,
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other Liquors for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. TAYLOR & CURRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, 1859—1y.

Jacksonville Male
ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will open the next session of the Jacksonville Male Academy, under the patronage of the Trustees, on Monday the 15th day of August next; the session to continue four months, and be charged in proportion. He will afford every facility to young men, preparing for College or business: and should the school justify it, he will employ a competent assistant.

The following are the rates of Tuition per session of five months.

1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing & Mental Arithmetic.	$8
2d Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	$10
3rd Class—Higher English branches including Algebra & Geometry,	$16
4th—Languages, Latin, Greek and French,	$20

Pupils will be charged from time of entry until the close of the term. Deductions will only be made in cases of protracted illness, death or removal.

F. H. GOODWIN.
July 28, 1859.—tf.

SELMA BOOK STORE,

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer.

SELMA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS *PAPER,*
&C.,

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled. Selma, Feb. 17 '59.—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; none will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage.) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrheeal, Blenorrhoeal and Leuchorrhoeal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopoea or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials, only by C. W. Little. In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms; and, besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten* cases generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (an easy billious cathartic) Vegetable Pills (a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to be sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon*, Georgia, instead of Philadelphia

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York, & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet. In Alexandria by J. J. Vanlever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21.

Cures Guaranteed.
Piles & Fistula,
Cancers & Scrofula
Strictures, Tumors, Wens,
and all other diseases of the skin

CURED.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.
Mar. 3 1859—1y. Huntsville, Ala.

J. B. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

J. B. C. has constantly on sale, at low prices a large stock of

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ALSO,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Extensive and Elegant Variety of Paper Hangings, Cutlery, Gold Pens, Pencils, Music, &c., &c.

Magazines and Periodicals Supplied.

☞ Prompt attention to orders from the Country. Selma, Ala. Aug 9, 1858.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash prices paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

J. N. MONTGOMERY
DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN
MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand, the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite the store of P. J. Weaver, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State. Selma, Ala. Feb. 17 1858.

Special Administrator's
SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, I will paoceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 15th day of August, 1859,

At the late residence of Joseph Gladden, deceased, the following described property, belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit: from

From Eight to Twelve Hundred Bushels of Corn,

Also, about THREE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF FODDER. Said Corn and Fodder will be sold on a

CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS,

With interest from date, and note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

IRVIN MARTIN,
Special Adm. of said Estate.
July 14, 1859.—tds.

DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA.

The Specific Remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility, Dispepsia, Nervous Disease, Chlorosis, and the Complaints of Women, Loss of Energy, Wasting, &c., &c.

This extraordinary CHEMICAL PREPARATION of PHOSPHORUS, (the prophylactic and curative properties of which were discovered by Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris.) is performing wonderful cures throughout Europe and the United States, having already attained, since its introduction, a remarkable popularity, both with the medical profession and the public. It is purely scientific preparation, acting with absolute certainty, and of invariable efficacy in all stages of Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases The

Cure of Consumption,

In the second and third stages (at a period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease,) can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs itself is sufficient to produce death. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most strongly marked recovering as rapidly as others.

This Remedy has not only a curative effect but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its developement, and thus act as a preventative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.

It is impossible, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, to furnish the overwhelming proofs in my possession, in regard to the success of the new and specific treatment for one of the most terrible scourges of the human race. But in order to satisfy the numerous inquirers who are daily addressing me for information, I have just published a translation of

DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION,

Comprising his Report made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris; Notes of Cases, and Letters, Documents, Testimonials, &c., which, together with a Circular, will be sent on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to cover the expenses of postages.

☞ Those therefore, who wish relidible information previous to deciding whether to try this extraordinary remedy, should lose no time in writing for Dr. Churchill's Treatise. Thousands would be restored to health by placing themselves under this treatment during the Summer, which is the most favorable season; but who, if they delay, may go down to premature graves.

☞ Price of "Winchester's genuine preparation," of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (in Syrup), $2 per bottle; three bottles for $7. Single bottles in concentrated solution, by mail, when specially requested, $2 each. The Dry Salts furnished to the Profession. Each bottle has full directions for use, with my fac simile signature. Use no other.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the sole General Depot in the United States by

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, 43. John st.
July 14, '59.—1y. N. Y.

THE World's Great Exhibition. PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth South side, PHILADELPHIA.

July 28, 1859.—3m.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D. D. D, Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Military College and Professor of Engineering.

JAMES. F. HAMILTON, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

J. H. STEWART, A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin Languagess and Literature.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D. Professor of Botany and Natural History

Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M. D. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D. Surgeon.

The First Term of the Academic Year 1859-60 commences on the 5th of September 1859.

The Second Term commences on the 23rd of January, 1860. Commencement Exercises take place on the 7th of June, 1860.

Tuition Boarding, Washing, Light, Rooms Servants attendance, and Fuel &c. $105 per term. Matriculation Fee $5. Students are required to furnish their rooms. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping and Fencing each $10, per Term of twenty weeks.

In the regular Collegiate Course the ancient reputation of the University for Scientific and Classical Scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time, every facility afforded those who desire to pursue a partial Course. Besides the four regular College Classes there is also a Preparatory Class. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.

By the the admirable Military Discipline, effective government is established, and health physical culture good order, and industrious habits are promoted.

For Catalogues or additional information apply to any Member of the Faculty, or to

B. R. JOHNSON, Supt.
July, 1st, 1859.

5,000 Lbs.

CHOICE, WELL CURED

BACON,

For Sale by
JULY 28. D. A. SELF.

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER,

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
In every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY,
WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS.

With an extensive Shop & Machinery,

Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all the Country with FURNITURE—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We Invite all persons to our WARE ROOM.

Fine Burial Cases always on hand, and Coffins made at short notice.

Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER.
July 28, 1859.—1y.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David B. Stewart, and against William J. Turquitt and George W. Pinson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the following described property to-wit; all the interest, right, title, claim or demand that George W. Pinson has in and to the following land belonging to the estate of Joseph Pinson, dec'd, to-wit: In the south east fourth of section three, 131 acres; in the North half of section 10, 98 acres; all in township 15, range 8, levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of David B. Stewart. J. B. FARMER, Shff.

July 28, 1859.—5t.—$6.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, her tract of Land lying 4 1-2 miles east of Jacksonville, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. About sixty acres cleared, under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard; an excellent well of pure, never-failing water in the yard, and two flush never-failing branches running through the land, affording very convenient stock water. The land is so situated that the mountain lying on the west, affords excellent range for stock, and cannot be hemmed up. These & other advantages which might be mentioned, will make it the interest of any one wishing to purchase, to call and examine the land for themselves.

RACHAEL HOLLINGSWORTH.
July 28, 1859—5t.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GA.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000.
TICKETS ONLY $10!

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Manager,
Successors to S. SWAN & CO.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co. Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for AUG. 1859, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 32	*draws Saturday,*	August 6,	1859
" 33	" "	" 13,	1859
" 34	" "	" 20,	1859
" 35	" "	" 27,	1859

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 Tickets!

Five Thousand four hundred & 85 Prizes;

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO
EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN AUG.

1	Prize of	$50,000	1	Prizes of	1,500
1	"	20,000	50	"	500
1	"	10,000	100	"	400
1	"	5,000	100	"	300
1	"	4,000	100	"	150
1	"	3,000	100	"	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of	$400	apx to	$50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 "	300	"	20,000	" "	1,200
4 "	250	"	10,000	" "	1,000
4 "	225	"	5,000	Pr are	900
4 "	200	"	4,000	" "	800
4 "	150	"	3,000	" "	600
4 "	100	"	1,500	" "	400
5,000 "	20	are			100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to $320,000

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Remember that every prize in the above Scheme is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets		$80
Certificate	"	10 Half "	40
"	"	10 Quarter "	20
"	"	10 Eighths "	10

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 465.

Draws Wednesday, July 31st, 1859,
ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballotts.

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!
1 Grand Prize of $40,000.

1	Prize of	$19,802	8	Prizes of	$2,090
9	" of	4,000	267	"	325

32,396 Prizes Am't to $578,177

Tickets $10, Halves 5, Quarters $2 50.

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchsers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK & EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential. Orders for Tickets or certificates by Mail or Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo.
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Atlanta,
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashville Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion and New York Times.

CONSOLIDATED
Lotteries of Delaware
For AUG. 1859.
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & Co. Managers.
All drawings under the superintendence of the Lottery Commissioners. Prizes paid soon as drawn

Grand Delaware Lottery
ON THE HAVANA PLAN.
Extra Class Three,
To be drawn in Wilmington, Del. Saturday. June 30, 1859.

25,365 numbers!—50,000 prizes

1 prize of	$50,000
1 prizes of	12,500
2 prizes of	5,000
2 prizes of	2,500
2 prizes of	2,000
2 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	800
10 prizes of	600
10 prizes of	400
100 prizes of	100
25,000 prizes of	8

And 212 Approximations prizes ranging from $20 up to $400.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE $70,000!
Grand Consolidated Lottery of Delaware.
Class N, to be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware Saturday, June, 25, 1859.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize	$70,000 is	$70,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	12,550	25,100
1	12,550	
2	10,000	20,000
4	8,000	32,000
4	5,000	20,000
4	2,500	10,000
10	2,000	20,000
10	1,250	12,500
182	1,000	182,000
66	600	39,600
66	500	33,000
132	200	26,400
132	100	13,200
3,960	40	158,400
25740	20	514,800

30,316 prizes, amt'g to	$1,202,000
Tickets $20; H'ves $10; Qrs. $5; Eighths 250	
A package of 26 whole tickets at $20 costs,	$520
There are 12 drawn ballots, & each bal lot being worth $20, makes	$240
15 per cent off, being	36
Leaves net	204
Leaving risk to the purchaser'	$316

Persons who desire need only remit the risk on a Package, for which we will send a Certificate as follows:

Cer'ate of Package of	26	wholes cost		$300
do	do	26	Halves,	150
do	do	26	Quarters	75
do	do	26	Eights,	37 50

All order addressed to France, Broadbents & Co., Wilmington, Del., will meet with prompt attention, and the printed official drawings sent as soon as over.

FRANCE, BROADBENTS & Co.,
April 7, '59. Managers

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

THE undersigned having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of George Wood, deceased, and said will having been admitted to probate on the 21st day of February, 1859—all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment: and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, legaly authenticated or they will be barred.

J. P. WOOD,
J. H. L. WOOD,
Aug. 4, 1859—6t. *Exrs.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Wm. A. Miller, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 30th day of July, 1859; all persons indepted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

X. H. MILLER, Adm.
Aug. 4, 1859.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Easterwood' decd. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., On the 4th day of July, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are requeted to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

M. J. TURNLEY.
July 7, 1859. General Adm.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the Estate of Mary W. Perry, dec'd. on the 9th day of August, 1859; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment,

O. P. ANDERSON,
J. M. ANDERSON, } Adm's
Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

MARGARET HAMPTON, dec.—Estate of

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of July, 1859, by the Hon John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County:—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

July 21, 1859. W E. HAMPTON, Adm

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Sarah Ware, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1859—all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN B. WARE,
V. L. WARE,
July 28, 1859.—6t. Adms.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Billy McElroy, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1859, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

E. M. BARKER, Adm.
July 28, 1859.—6t.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!
§§‡§§
Chemicals, Chemicals.
T. M. CUNNINGHAM
Corner Broad and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.

HAS now on hand, and shall be constantly receiving, the largest & best selected stock of *DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.,* ever offered in this market. Call and price them before you purchase elsewhere, as he knows you cannot find BETTER BARGAINS. His stock of

Paints, Oils, &c.,

is very large, and persons having painting done would do well to call and price. His BRANDIES, WINES, &c., &c., for medical purposes, cannot be beaten in the market for quality.

A large lot of Window Glass, Kyrocene Oil and Lamps. 800 oz. Quinine at $1 75 cash, less quantity. [illegible]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

H. C. BILLINGS. J. J. THOMPSON.
H. C. BILLINGS & CO.
(CITY AUCTIONEERS,)
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
—AND—
COLLECTORS,
BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

HAVING permanently located in Selma, for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission Business, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

We will receive and sell on commission, either at auction or private sale, (having extensive store room) Dry Goods, Groceries Country Produce, Furniture, either new or second-hand, Horses, Mules and Negroes.

Our terms shall be moderate, and account of sales and payments prompt.

☞Liberal advances made on all consignments in store.

H. C. BILLINGS,
J. J. THOMPSON,
March 3, 1859—1y.

New Millinery, Trimming,
AND
VARIETY STORE.
Misses Noble & Stoeckel,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public of Rome, and vicinity, that they have opened a new Millinery Store in the City Hall Building where all the

Latest & Most Fashionable GOODS

Will be kept constantly on hand. With the experience and ability of the firm they hope to meet with a due share of public patronage.

All are invited to examine their stock.

All work faithfully attended to at reasonable prices.

Give the Philadelphia Millinery Store a call.

MISS JANE NOBLE,
MISS M. C. STOECKEL.
Rome, Ga., November 25, 1858—1y.

GROCERIES
AND
CONFECTIONARIES,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GROCERIES, &c. from G. W. Mathews, on the South-west corner of the public square, and has his arrangements so made, that he will constantly keep a full assortment by the frequent reception of fresh supplies.

The following articles, of superior quality, may always be found, as constituting a part of his supply, and for sale upon the most reasonable terms:

SUGAR AND COFFEE,
SYRUP & MOLASSES,
Candies and Raisins,
Dried Currents & Figs.
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
CHEESE & CRACKERS,
OYSTERS,
SARDINES & MACKEREL
WINES AND LIQUORS

of various descriptions. Together with every other article usually kept in a retail Gorcery Store. To all of which he invites the attention of purchasers, with the assurance that every effort will be used on his part to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

JOHN A. COBB.
Jacksonville, Feb. 10 1859—tf.

RAIL ROAD WARE-HOUSE.

W. Y. LUNDIE. M. J. A. KEITH

THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware-Houses, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton till June.	25c per bale.
Receiving & forwarding goods.	20c per bbl.
If stored over one month 10c additional.	

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton per bale,	25c.
Other Produce,	5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods,	2½ " "
Advaneing Freights on Goods,	5 " "

No drayage on Goods, charged.

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded,

W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.
Selma, August 19th 1858.

C. G. KUHNE,
SADDLE & HARNESS
MANUFACTURER.
AND UPHOLSTERER,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Between Monroe and Morrow's & Norris and Ware's, a large supply of Spring and other MATTRESSES

☞ORDERS SOLICITED.

BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.
Selma, Ala Feb, 17, 1859—1y.

B. ELIASBURG.
CONFECTIONARY,
FRUIT AND FAMILY
GROCERY STORE.
(Opposite P. J. Weaver's)
BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep the best of articles constantly on hand, for sale at low prices.

☞Orders from the country solicited, and accurately and promptly filled.

February 17, 1859—1y.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, a Negro Man who says he belongs to William G. Brawden, of Greenville, Butler county, Alabama, and that he ranaway about two months ago, from the Rail Road. Said boy is about twenty-five years old, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, has had his left arm broken, about half way between his elbow and wrist. No other marks noticed.

The owner of said Boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Ashville, Ala. July 25, 1859.

Wm. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.
July 28, 1859.—tf.

THE PATRONS of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY could confer no greater favor on the late Teacher,—and perhaps could afford no greater encouragement to her successor,—than to show themselves prompt in the payment of tuition bills.

It is very necessary that all arrearages should be settled previous to the 15th of August.

July 28, 1859. A. J. HAWLEY.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE
ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 22d day of August under the charge of Miss Clem. Snow.

The Trustees have secured the services of a Teacher that they can confidently recommend to the patrons of the School as well qualified to take charge of it: And they would urge those who wish their daughters educated to send them in early so that they may be arranged in suitable classes.

By order of the Board.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.
August 3d, 1859.

Selma Advertisements.

New Brick Ware-house
M. J. A. KEITH. W. Y. LUNDIE.

THE subscribers (successors to Keith & Spence,) will commence on the first day of September next, doing a general

Warehouse & Commission Business,

In their NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton for the season,	25c
Drayage from Rail Road,	10c

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton ⅌ bale,	25c.
Other Produce,	5 ⅌ ct.
For Purchasing Goods,	2½ ⅌ ct.
Advancing Freights,	2 ⅌ ct.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Flour and other produce.

☞Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ⅌ cent interest.

☞Accounts for freight & storage due when Goods forwarded.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.
Aug. 16, 1858.—1y.

J. KROUT & CO.,
Wholesale Confectioners
and dealers in **fine WINES,** ***Brandies & Cigars,***
BROAD Street, Selma, Ala.

THE Subscribers beg leave to Call the attention of Southern dealers to their Very Large and varied assortment of Fine

wine, brandy & liquors

of OUR OWN IMPORTATION which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for

"Cash and Cash only."

We have also connected with our already Complete establishment a Superior Machine, which will manufacture, any quantity of Soda and Butter Crackers which will be sold at New York prices.

We also MANUFACTURE ***CANDY,*** in any quantity for shipping at short notice.

In fine we keep every article connected with our business on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country shall have our personal attention.

J. KROUT & Co.
Aug, 19, 1858.—1y.

HARDWARE STORE
SELMA, ALA.
JOHN K. GOODWIN
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, Bar
IRON, NAILS, &c., &c.

IS now receiving from Foreign and Domestic ports, and offers for sale, at the very lowest prices and on liberal terms, one of the largest stocks ever brought to this section, amongst which may be found:

- Rogers', Westenholm and American Table and Pocket Cutlery.
- Building Hardware Materials of every variety and kind.
- Carpenter's Tools, of the best makes—a large assortment.
- Bar Iron—round, square and flat Sweeds English and American.
- Hoop, band, sheet and boiler Iron.
- Nail, rod and horse shoe Bars.
- Plow Steel & Iron, of all widths & thickness.
- Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes.
- Hand and Broad Axes. Traces.
- Planters' Hoes, of English and American makers. Hollow Ware.
- Mill Saws, Circulars & Cross-cut Saws, (Hoe' make.)
- Bolting Cloths. Best Anchor-brand Manilla Rope and Plow Lines.
- Gin Gearing; Gum Belting.
- Chopping Axes. Grind Stones.

Blacksmith's Materials!

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, & Stocks and Dies, &c., &c.

Cook, parlor, office, church, and schoolroom Grates, Furnaces, Cauldrons, Ovens, &c. Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Grain Cradles.

PLOWS
OF ALL KINDS.

White Lead and Zinc in oil, Window Glass, Oil Putty and Varnish.

ALSO—Agent for the sale of Iron Railing, for cemeteries, verandahs, porticoes, front yards, Iron Doors, Shutters, Mill Gearing, best French Burr Mill Rock. Together with all articles usually kept in Hardware stores—all of which I invite purchasers to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Selma, Ala., March 3, 1859—1y.

WARE-HOUSE
AND
Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to carry on the above BUSINESS, in all its branches, with facility and despatch.

Our COTTON WARE-HOUSE, (known as Johnson's Ware-House,) is situated immediately on the River Bank and lying remote from other buildings, run little or no risk from fire; consequently, Insurance can be effected on COTTON stored there, at the *lowest* rates.

Goods consigned to our care are forwarded to and from Rail Roads free of charge for Drayage.

Cotton Storage for the season,	25c.	per bale.
Drayage from Depot,	7c.	" "
Coms. for selling Cotton,	50c.	" "
" " " Flour	5c.	" cent.

Having had long experience in the above business, we tender our services to the public, believing we will be able to give full satisfaction

WILEY & KNOX.
Selma, September 2, 1858.—1y.

TO SPORTSMEN & DEALER

JO. SUTER,
Manufacturer & Importer
OF
Guns, Rifles and Pistols,
Broad St., Selma, Ala.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and the public in general that he is selling all articles in his line of business at the lowest price for Cash.

Also, repairing in all its branches attended to with care and dispatch at seasonable charges. Aug. 19, Selma, Ala., 1858.—1y

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FURNITURE STORE
Dallas Street, Selma, Ala.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public generally that his stock of ***FURNITURE*** is quite extensive, and of a superior quality, consisting of

PARLOR, Dining & Bed-Room
FURNITURE,

of all qualities and description.

Splendid Piano Forts,

Of a superior tone, a good stock, which will be sold cheaper than the same articles have ever before been sold in Alabama

Metalic Coffins;

always on hand, all sizes and styles. Also—

Wooden Coffins,

at prices from $2 to $50. To all of which the attention of the public is invited and which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for cash.

J. J. NORRIS.
Aug. 19, 1858.—1y.

OUR MOTTO!
Short Profits, and Prompt Payments
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
Spring & summer
GOODS.

And earnestly solicit all their customers, friends, and all persons wishing to buy

Cheap and Substantial GOODS,

To call and examine our STOCK OF GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

We have purchased our Goods at the lowest figures, and will be satisfied with as small profits as any other men.

Come and examine our Goods, and you will come as near finding every thing that you may want in our Store as any other house in Town—and by the time you got through, we will be sure to make it to your interest to spend a few dollars with us.

We have a handsome stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.	**FOR GENTLEMEN.**
Trimmings,	A large and well selected stock of
Ribbons,	**Readymade Clothing,**
Collars,	**Hats,**
& Bonnets,	**Boots and Shoes,**
Kid & Lasting BOOTS, &c.	Saddles Bridles, Harness &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, PAINTS DRUGS &

SMITH & SELF.
Jacksonville, April

DO YOU WANT A FIRST RATE
Buggy or Carriage

OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF HICKORY, at ***LOWER PRICES*** than any other Establishment the South? If you do, call on

M. L. PALMER,
Rome, Ga.

Where you can also find the celebrated SALADEE PATENT BUGGY, the best plan for the construction of Buggies ever invented. They run lighter, ride easier and last longer than any other Buggy in the world.

Repairing done cheap at short notice. ***All work warranted***
SILVER PLATING done to order. Rome, Ga. February 3, 1859—1y.

REAPING MACHINES! *Threshers and Horse Powers*

HARDWARE AND IRON.
A. R. HARPER,
HEAVY DEALER IN
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
Old stand of R. T. McCay, Broad Street. Rome, Ga.

THERE is not a single article of Hardware ENUMERATED in any advertisement, or thought of by any person that he does not keep.

HIS GOODS ARE FOR SALE LOW!

No house this side of Augusta can undersell him.
No house this side of Augusta SHALL undersell him.

His connection with his old friends and customers has been extremely pleasant to him. He thanks them for past favors, and most earnestly solicits a continuation of patronage and friendship. To those who have not as yet honored him with their patronage, he asks to call and see him—it may be for their good—at least will do no harm!! Jan. 13 '59—1y.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

STOECKEL TOOK THE PREMIUM!

TOBACCO STORE.
GEORGIA vs. VIRGINIA?
GEO. W. STOECKEL,
BROAD ST., ROME, GEORGIA.

Would respectfully call the attention of Storekeepers, and those using Tobacco, in any form, to his well assorted Stock of Segars & Tobacco, having now on hand

A LARGER & BETTER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER KEPT IN CHEROKEE GA

SEGARS, SEGARS.

From 75c to $6 per box, of Havana, German, and American manufacture

CHEWING TOBACCO!

From 20c to $1,25 per lb. I have chewing tobacco at 50c per lb equal to any that is wrapped in tinfoil. Just try it!—and remember the old adage: "All is not gold that glitters;" nor does tin foil INCREASE THE REAL VALUE OF TOBACCO

SMOKING TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

A large stock of Burwell's Tobacco now on hand!

VARIETY OF SNUFFS & PIPES!

Some of Burwell's Tobacco, manufactured by me, took the first premium at the Southern Central Agricultural Fair held at Atlanta.

Rome, Georgia, November 25th, 1858—1y.

Howard Association.
PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self abuse, &c., &c.*

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE,

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with a renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelop) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philidelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
January 6 1859—1y.

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DRS. Wm. & E. W. TREADWELL.

HAVING resumed the practice of MEDICINE in partnership, offer their services to the citizens of Cherokee and Calhoun counties, in the various branches of their profession.

Dr. Wm. Treadwell will remain at his residence near Adams' Ferry; Dr. E. W. Treadwell will reside at Maj. Colvin's, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. March 10, 1859

Ashville Hotel.
EDWARD GOODE, *Proprietor,*

Has made great improvements in this House; and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table is supplied with the best the country affords. March 24, 1859.—6m.

ROME TO SELMA R. R.
Mail Stage Line.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mail Stage leaves Rome daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., via Cave Spring, Jacksonville, Talladega, and Alpine, Ala., or head of Selma Railroad, and arrives at Selma at 2 o'clock P. M., second day—distance 200 miles.

Returning leaves Selma at 8 A. M., and arrives at Rome next day by 6 P. M.

April 28, 1859.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

NOW owned by Wm. E. KENEDY, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened under the management of Mrs M. R. Kennedy and her son Jno. H. Kennedy. It is their intention to make the accommodations acceptable to all who bestow upon the house their patronage. The many fine, well ventilated and furnished rooms, will enable them to accommodate families or gentlemen to their satisfaction. The house is situated in the centre of the business part of the city. The Table shall be as good as any other in the city and every exertion will be made to render guests comfortable.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.
mar10, 1859.—6m. Proprietor.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Alabama, a Negro Man, who says his name is **ALBERT**, and that he belongs to Doc. Hunter, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Said boy is about five feet six or eight inches high, a little light colored for a Negro. No marks noticed—about thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges; and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs Ashville, Ala. April 15, 1859.

Wm. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.
April 21, 1859.—tf.

Great Arrival
J. FISHER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

HAS just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMHEST Stock of **Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Trunks.**

ALL are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place—one door north of O. H. P. Wayne's, Market street, Chattanooga.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY
STRAW GOODS.

Pedal Bloomer, buttons, Brown Leghorn Bloomers, Drooping Leghorn Bloomers, Mixed straw Equestrian, Mixed straw Wm. Tell. Assorted Dangles Drab do., Brown Dangles Lace trimmed.

Gentlemen's Fashionable Moleskin Hats,
" " Casmere "
" Black " "

Gents' and Boys' Straw Goods, of all styles and qualities, Everett Bell Crowned Hats, M't. Vernon Leghorn Hats, Boys' fancy trimmed Hats, Just received at J. FISHER'S, mar10, 1859.—6m.

BOOK & JOB
Printing.

HAVING a large amount of ornamental & display type, together with the combined materials of the Republican and Sunny South Offices, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the most neat and expeditious manner: such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Billheads, Blanks, &c., &c.

We respectfully request our friends not to send their work to distant cities, when they can get it done equally as well at home, and a great deal cheaper.

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the ***Flouring Mill*** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.
Feb, 3 1859.—tf

BAARCKEE & KIENKE
MERCHANT TAILORS,
ROYAL STREET,
Under the Battle House, North of the Entrance
MOBILE, ALA.
February 17, 1859.—1y.

MARIESVILLE
Marble Works,
15 Miles South of Talladega.
25 per cent saved by applying to
J. M. N. B. NIX,
For Tombs or Monuments.
Address at *TALLADEGA.*
February 24, 1859:—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 00
Buggy "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day,	2 00
Horses and Hack, "	5 00

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent. will be added. July 1857.

PICTURES, PICTURES!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the people of White Plains and vicinity, and indeed the people of the entire county of Calhoun, that he has located himself at the Plains, where he is prepared to get up the *finest* pictures—New York to the contrary, notwithstanding! Likenesses taken in all sorts of weather, in from 3 to 5 seconds. Prices moderate; terms cash; or good produce will *sometimes* be taken.

R. E. NEELD.

P. S. Garments of all kinds will be cut out, in the best style, and on short notice. Also, coats and pants made to order.

☞ROOMS, up stairs above Williamson's & Keer's Storehouse. Jan. 6, 1859.

Carpenters Work.

THE undersigned still offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, in the execution of all kinds of Carpenters work. He will contract for building and furnish materials for the same at the usual rates.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

He will also put up FURNITURE to order, such as *Wardrobes, Safes, Tables, &c.* He will keep good workmen and may be usually found at his shop on main street, South of the Court-house. Call and make contracts to suit your wishes.

Two or three good, sober industrious workmen can get employment at fair wages on application to him. H. B. JONES.

Jacksonville, May 19. 1859—tf.

ARCHITECTURE
—*—*—
R. STEPHENS,
ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH PLANS & drafts for buildings in the most approved styles of Architecture. Also to undertake contracts for building.

Talladega, January, 27, 1859.—1y.

HOUSE AND SIGN.
PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity: Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z BRADY.
March 11, 1857.—tf.

D. M. FULLENWIDER,
WITH
M'Clure, Thames & Johnson,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocers,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.
July 12, 1858.—1y.

Ladies Dress Goods.

NEWEST styles in Merinos, Cashmers De Lanes, &c. Robes, Side Stripes plain and figured, for sale by

April 7. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

FORT & HARGROVE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERS,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

WILL keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome, Ga. May 19 1859—1y

LADIES GOODS.
Such as plain and figured
Barages,
Organdies,
Lawns,
French Jackanetts,
Brilliants,
SILK & SILK LACE MANTILLAS,
And all other kinds of Ladies Dress Goods, at
COST. KAHN & FLEISHL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firms of Kahn & Bro. & Kahn & Fleishl, are requested to settle immediately, as they are compelled to have money, and must close the business of J. Kahn & Bro, June 2, 1859.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS.
Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Gauges, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Centery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue Tubular, Locomotive and Cilender Boilers, made & repaird. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers. Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINER'S TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New Bork, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW

One 30	Horse Engine,	
One 15	"	"
One 10	"	"
Two 8	"	"

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department *is* superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
Dec. 2 1858—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Cotton Cultivaor.

LETTERS PATENT were granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of July, 1858, for his *improvement* in *Cotton Cultivators;* to which he calls the attention of both Cotton and Corn Cultivators.

The plow will penetrate the ground to *any required depth,* and will pulverise and loosen the soil, and cut off all the weeds. It will mow close to the stalks of cotton or corn, and loosen the soil near the roots without injuring or destroying them. It does not make a furrow, or turn over the soil, but loosens it up and lets it fall back into its place again. It is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton; and one horse power is sufficient to propel it.

It is believed, as will be seen by the following certificate, that it will save 25 per cent. of labor over the best improvements, and at least 50 per cent. over the common plow.

He believes the cultivator entitled to all he claims for it, and in support of his belief, he calls the readers attention to the subjoined certificate of Messrs. Moragne and Hollingsworth, who are the *only* persons who have tried the Cultivator. As to its utility no more need be said—TRY IT—its BEST recommendation is ITS USE.

He offers for sale County or State rights at reasonable prices. Address,

ASBERRY SMITH,
Jan. 20, '59—6m. Jacksonville, Ala.

Gadsden, Ala., Jan. 15, 1859.

The undersigned have used the Cotton Cultivator of Asberry Smith, and we take pleasure in saying, that is a most excellent plow; superior to any we have ever used in the cultivation of cotton, & saves at least 25 per cent. in labor, over any plow we have ever tried, and from 30 to 50 per cent. over the common plow. In the cultivhtion of young corn it is superior to any we have tried. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public as worthy of patronage; as we believe from actual experiment, it comes fully up to all that is claimed for it.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. HOLLINGSWORTH.

I am personally acquainted with Isaac P. Moragne and Thos. Hollingsworth, and I have the utmost confidence in the above statement made by them.

THOS. A. WALKER.

NOTICE.

WE have our Furnace in operation, and can furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the cutting of 2,000 Cords Wood for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.
Morrisville, Calhoun co., Nov. 4—t

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.*

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.
Sept. 30 1857—tf.

WANTED.

A GOOD industrious Carriage and Wagon-Maker. Refer to G. R. REINHART.
Gadsden Ala. March 17, 1859

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
A New Style. Prices $50.
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS.
33 ST. FRANCIS STEET, MOBILE.

These Machines sew from two spools, and from a seam of unequaled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜

J. D. HOKE & BRO.
Agents Jacksonville.

Time! Time is Money.

If you wish your Watches to keep time, call at the old stand, next door to Kahn & Bro. where you will find WM. C. LAND doing business on his own account, who will faithfully endeavor to make watches placed in his care keep time, and use every effort to give satisfaction. TERMS—CASH.

Engraving of every description neatly executed. Jacksonville, May 5, 1859—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }
Court of Probate for said county,
Special Term, August 3,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Benj. & J. W. Easley, Administrator of the estate of Mary Easly, deceased, and filed their account current between himself and said estate (with the vouchers to sustain the credit side of said account) for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 5th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the heirs of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 5th day of Sept'r, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 3rd day of Aug. 1859.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of
Aug. 4, 1859. Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }
Court of Probate for said County,
Special Term; August 3,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came O. P. Anderson and John Fagan, Executors of the Estate of William Tatum, dec'd, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 5th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the Legatees of said estate, & all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 5th day of Septm'r, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 3d day of August A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Aug. 4, 1859.—3t. Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
ST. CLAIR County. }
At Rules, before the Register in Chancery for the 38th District,
Northern Division of Ala.
JOHN MOORE, dec. Estate of

The Estate of said deceased having, this the 18th day of July, 1859, been declared insolvent by the Register, Sitting as a court, it is ordered that the 12th day of September, 1859, be appointed a day for Marcus L. Inger, Administrator of said Estate to appear and make settlement of his accounts, preparatory to turning over the property of said decedent, which now remains unadministered to whomsoever shall succeed to the further administration thereof; at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the correctness of said accounts and the allowance thereof, if they think proper.

JNO. H. CALDWELL,
July, 28, 1859. Register.

POSTPONED
SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of five fi. fas. issued from the circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, one in favor of A B Smith vs T R Mangham, one in favor of D R Mitchell vs T R Mangham, one in favor of W R Hubbard vs T R Mangham and Matthew Allen, one in favor of Ryan, Tate & Rowland vs T R Mangham, and one in favor of J L Hughes vs T R Mangham and Jerrie Langston, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land, to-wit: Frac T sec 19 T 13 R 6; frac'l S B of sec 20, and the south part of frac D in sec 20, same T & R; S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 29; East half of south east quarter of sec 29; S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of sec 21; the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 & 20 acres of s e corner of N E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of sec 29; and the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 29; the S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 29; the N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 sec 32; Fr'l sec [illegible] C & F in the N E 1-4 of sec 35; W 1-4 of S E 1-4 of sec 35; W 1-4 [illegible] S W 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of sec 26, all in T 13 R 8.

The W 1-2 of S W 1-4 sec 19; E 1-4 of the W 1-4 of sec 19; the E 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of the W 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20; and the S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 20, all in T 13 R 8, levied on as the property of T R Mangham, to satisfy said fi fas, [illegible] Defend't Mangham.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D S.
Aug. 5, 1859—$0.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of 2 executions issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell, to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit: Fractions M & N of sec 23 T 12 R 7, [illegible] acres—also adjoining 40 acres, levied on as the property of Samuel Tidmore to satisfy two fi fas; one in favor of W S Cothran and J M Elliott, and one in favor of R B Kyle vs W S Tidmore.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D. S.
Aug. 5, 1859—$3 00.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 1st Monday in October, 1859, the following described land, to-wit: [illegible] W 1-4 of sec 1 T 13 R 6, 61 acres more or less, the S fract of the S E fract part 1-4 of sec [illegible] in T no 13, R 8 E, [illegible] ner of T 12, and running on a straight line to the junction of [illegible] with said [illegible] down said branch to the Coosa River, thence down said river [illegible] thence [illegible] containing 39-100 of an acre—more or less—levied upon as the property of D R Weems, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of [illegible] Weems.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D. S.
Aug. 5, 1859—$12 00.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber, near Planter's ville, Talladega county, [illegible] negro woman named Violet. She left my plantation about the first of [illegible] last—about the 12th of February last. Violet is [illegible] collor, 27 or 28 years of age, [illegible] when spoken to generally smiles [illegible] dark complexion [illegible] countenance [illegible] 25 years.

I will give $25 for the [illegible] delivery of the above described negroes in any jail so that I get her.

E. J. SWAIN.
July 14, 1859.

Jacksonville Republican.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT.
Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the year.

Jacksonville Republican.

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 23, NO. 34. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859. WHOLE NO. 1184.

POETRY.

A NEW POEM BY WHITTIER.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August we take the following poem by the Quaker poet of New England:

MY PSALM.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I mourn no more my vanished years:
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and singing low,
I hear the glad streams run:
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope and fear;
But, grateful take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

I plow no more a desert land,
To harvest weed and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand,
Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away
I welcome at my door.

The airs of Spring may never play
Among the ripening corn,
Nor freshness of the flowers of May
Blow through the Autumn morn;

Yet shall the blue-eyed gentian look
Through fringed lids to heaven,
And the pale aster in the brook
Shall see its image given;

The woods shall wear their robes of praise,
The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet, calm days in golden haze
Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less strong.

But smiting hands shall learn to heal,
To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel
That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told!

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track—
That wherever my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back—

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good—

That death seems but a covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight—

That care and trial seem at last,
Through Memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges overpast,
In purple distance fair—

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angels of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

Business Endurance.

Men of genius without endurance cannot succeed. Men who start in one kind of business may find it impossible to continue therein all their days. Ill health may demand a change. New and wider fields of enterprise and success, may be opened to them; new elements of character may be developed. Men may have a positive distaste for some pursuits, and success may demand a change. None of these cases fall within the general rule. Men may have rare talents, but if they "are everything by turn, and nothing long," they must not expect to prosper. No form of business is free from vexation; each man knows the spot on which his own harness chafes; but he cannot know how much his own neighbor suffers. It is said that a Yankee can splice a rope in many different ways; an English sailor knows but one mode, but in that method he does his work well. Life is not long enough to allow any one to be really master of but one pursuit.

The history of eminent men in all professions and callings proves this. The great statesman, Daniel Webster, was a lawyer. His boyhood was marked only by uncommon industry; as a speaker he did not excel in early life. With great deliberation he selected the law as his profession, nor could he be deterred from his chosen pursuit. While a poor student, not the tempting prize of fifteen hundred dollars a year as clerk of the courts, than a large sum, gained with great difficulty for him, by the zeal and influence of his father, nor could all the persuasion of the father turn him from the mark he had set before him, and his great eulogist, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, is another marked illustration of resolute endurance and indomitable industry—lifelong centering in one profession, making him one of the chief ornaments of that profession, if not its head in the United States.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose wealth is poured out for all benevolent purposes in donations as large as the sea, can recall the time when he had his profession to select, and the first dollar of his splendid fortune to earn. He chose deliberately a calling; he pursued that occupation with integrity and endurance, through dark and trying seasons, and the result is before the world. This case affords an apt illustration of the proverb of the wise men, that a man "diligent in his business shall stand before kings, and not before mean men."

The late John Jacob Astor, as he left his native Germany, paused beneath a linden tree, not far from the line that separated his native land from another, and made the resolutions, which he intended should guide him through:—1. He would be honest; 2. He would be industrious; 3. He would never gamble. He was on foot, his wealth was in a small bundle that swung from the stick that laid on his shoulder. The world was before him. He was able to carry them out. His success is the best comment on his endurance.

Stephen Girard at the age of forty years was in quite moderate circumstances, being the captain of a small coasting vessel on the Delaware, and part owner of the same. No trait in his character was more marked than his endurance, and this element gave him a fortune.

All men who have succeeded well in life, have been men of high resolve and endurance. The famed William Pitt, in early life was fond of gambling; the passion increased with years; he knew that he must at once master the passion, or the passion would master him. He made a firm resolve that he would never again play at a hazard game. He could make such a resolution; he could keep it. His subsequent eminence was the fruit of that power. William Wilberforce, in his earlier days, like most of young men of his rank and age, loved the excitement of places of hazard. He was one night persuaded to keep the faro bank,—he never saw it before; he was appalled with what he beheld. Sitting amid gaming, ruin and despair, he took the resolution that he would never again enter a gaming house. He changed his company with the change of his conduct, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished Englishmen of his age.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was once requested to drink wine with a friend; the Doctor proposed tea. "But drink a *little* wine," said his host. "I cannot," was the reply; "I know abstinence—I know excess, but I know no medium. Long since, I resolved, as I could not drink a *little* wine, I would drink none at all." A man who could thus support his resolution by action was a man of endurance, and that element is as well displayed in this incident as in the compilation of his great work. When Richard Brinsley Sheridan made his first speech in Parliament, it was regarded on all hands as a most mortifying failure. His friends urged him to abandon a parliamentary career, and enter some field better suited to his ability. "No," said Sheridan, "No, it is in me, and it *shall come out!*" And it did, and he became one of the most splendid debaters in England.—Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits, the courtier, the man of gallantry and dissipation, obtained such mastery over himself by labor and endurance, that, to illustrate the fact, he stood several hours, apparently unmoved, in a pond of ice and muddy water, up to his chin. Perhaps, no other nation in Europe, at that time, could have won the battle of Waterloo, except the British,—because no other could have brought to that conflict that amount of endurance needed to win. For many hours that army stood manfully before the murderous fire of the French; column after column fell, while not a gun was discharged on their part. One sullen word of command ran along the line as thousands fell—"File up! file up!" "Not yet—not yet!" was the Iron Duke's reply to earnest requests made to charge and fight the foe. At length the time of action came. The charge was given, and victory perched upon the standard of England.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

In the speech of Kossuth, delivered in Glasgow, there occurs a passage which deserves enshrinement by itself for its impressive truth and beauty:

"I have lived too long and too practical a life," said he, "to do vain things. Sympathy—what is that? A sigh, that flutters from the lips of a tender girl, and dies in the whispers of the breeze. People in their individual capacity may know of sympathy, but when a people's aggregate sentiments become collected in the crucible of policy, sympathy vanishes in the air, like the diamond when burnt, and nothing there remains but an empty crucible, surrounded with the ashes of gross egotism. The time has not yet come when nations will act from sympathy. That may be done when the world shall know of one Christian nation on earth. Until now, I know of Christian men and women, but I know of no Christian nation, because I know of none which, in its national policy, ever has acted upon the Christian command, 'Do unto others as thou wouldst have others do unto thee.'"

Death of Judge Underwood.

Judge Underwood, a well known member of the bar in Upper Georgia, and father of J. W. H. Underwood, candidate for Congress in the fifth district, died in Marietta on Friday last. The Judge has for several years resided in Atlanta. He was well known for his high legal attainments as for his facetious qualities, and up to the time of his death kept everybody in a good humor with his sharp sarcasms, and quaint conceits. Few men possessed finer legal talents, and without the intense application with which most men purchase success, he occupied a high position at the bar.

The death of the Judge at Marietta calls up a joke of his, which we must be pardoned for introducing rather improperly perhaps—in connection with this notice.

Many years ago, when Marietta was a rustic village, compared to its present condition—the Judge was preparing to leave town after a long and tedious session of the court. Seated in his buggy he called to a brother member of the bar now a distinguished lawyer of that place who was often boasting of the attraction of Marietta.

"General," said the Judge "I intend to come to Marietta to die."

Struck with the serio-comic manner in which the remark was made, General H replied—

"Then you have changed your mind in reference to our town, Judge."

"No, General, but I do not know a place on the green earth that I could leave with less regret;" and with a gracious nod of adieu, he rode off amidst a universal laugh at the expense of the General.

It is a singular coincidence that after the lapse of many years, the quaint prediction of the Judge should be literally verified.

THE MILKY WAY.—The milky way forms the grandest feature of the firmament. It completely encircles the whole fabric of the skies and sends its light down upon us, according to the best observations, from no less than eighteen millions of suns. These are planted at various distances, too remote to be more than feebly understood; but their light, the medium of measurement requires for its for its transit to our earth periods ranging from ten to a thousand years. Such is the sum of the great truths revealed to us by the two Herschels, who with a zeal which no obstacle could daunt, have explored every part of the prodigious circle. Sir William Herschel, after accomplishing his famous section, believed that he had gaged the milky way to its lowest depth, affirming that he could follow a cluster of stars with his telescope constructed expressly for the investigation, as far back as would require three hundred and thirty thousand years for the transmission of its light. But, presumptuous as it may seem, we must be permitted to doubt this assertion, as the same telescope, in the same master hand, was not sufficiently powerful to resolve even the nebulae in Orion. Nor must we forget that light, our only clue to those unsearchable regions expands and decomposes in its progress, and coming from a point so remote, its radiant waves would be dispersed in space. Thus the reflection is forced upon us, that new clusters and systems whose beaming light will never reach our earth, still throng beyond; and that, though it is permited to man to behold the immensity, he shall never see the bounds of creation.—*Marvels of Science.*

Eight Children at a Birth.—Johnson Tennobatt County, O., August 4, 1859.—On the 24 of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true. Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men—one after the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who has given her a gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Chaplin, who gave her a deed of 50 acres of land, and the other after James Johnson, Esq., who gave her a cow. Mr. Bradley says it is profitable to have twins, as the neighbors have clothed the others ever since they were born. Mr. B. is a poor, industrious laborer, but says he will not part with any of his children while he is able to work.—*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

Suicide.

A man by the name of William Jones, cut his throat with a pocket knife at the Douglass House, in this place, on Saturday night last. The self inflicted wounds proved fatal, causing death in a very few moments. The deceased we learn had been living in the neighborhood of Syllacogga in this county and was acting as overseer for Mr. Joshua Olen. We farther learn that Mr. Jones had been drinking for some days previous to his death and was probably laboring under delerium tremens at the time. He came to town on Saturday evening we understand and put up at Dr. Edwards. Some time near 11 o'clock at night he got up from his bed, left the room in his sock feet and came down to the public square. In a short time after, he went to the Douglass House, made his way up stairs, was heard to give a wild and unnatural scream and persons in the rooms near by in a moment after, heard the blood pouring upon the floor. A light was brought and it was then discovered that the unfortunate man was dying from a wound inflicted by his own hand. The deceased is said to have been a very clever man and respectably connected. *Talladega Rep.*

OUR IDOL.

Close the door gently,
Bridle the breath,
Our little earth angel
Is talking with Death;
Gently he woos her,
She wishes to stay.
His arms are about her—
He bears her away.
Music comes floating
Down from the dome,
Angels are chanting
The sweet welcome home;
Come stricken weeper!
Come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper:
Our idol is dead
Smooth out the ringlets,
Close the dark eyes,
No wonder such beauty
Was claimed in the skies,
Cross the hands gently
O'er the white breast,
So like a wild spirit
Strayed from the blest.
Bear her out softly,
This idol of *ours.*
Let her grave-slumbers
Be 'mid the wild flowers.

A Dutchman being advised to rub his limbs well with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy but added—

"I, dush better as dat—I drink de prandy and den I rubs my legs—mit de pottle."

POLITICAL.

The Administration of James Buchanan.

Moral courage, decision of character, and energetic mental and physical action are indispensible attributes to success in public life. Although these qualities may be said all to belong to the same category, they are rarely combined in an eminent degree in any one person, either in public or private life. In the steady and onward progress of his political advancement, from his first entrance on public life up to the present day, James Buchanan has evinced, in the various important positions he has filled, the possession of all these powers to an extent rarely equalled. Looking at the history, past and present, of the venerable Chief Magistrate, we find nothing but what is commendable and consistent throughout.—Whilst he was filling with marked ability the duties of his important mission to England the common sentiment of the democratic party throughout the Union spontaneously centred upon him as the man of their choice to fill the highest office in their power to bestow. His nomination at the Cincinnati Convention evidently was but the carrying out of a foregone conclusion.

What greater or stronger evidence of the popularity of Mr. Buchanan with the masses of the party could possibly have been exhibited than this unity of sentiment, unsolicited and unsought for on his part, and rendered in his absence. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the presidency was not only hailed with universal enthusiasm by his political and personal friends, but it was received with approval by many conservative men of all parties throughout the country and large numbers of such persons gave to him their cordial support.

The people fully understood that in placing the Government in his hands they were not intrusting the reins to an inexperienced tyro in national affairs, or in the administration of them. On the contrary, in the present President they found a statesman of ripe age and great experience, and long familiarity with the public men and public policy of our own and also of foreign nations. The compeer and confidant of Andrew Jackson, the Secretary of State and confidential adviser of James K. Polk and the successfull representative of his country abroad in two missions—one to Russia and the other to England—together with his prominent position in the Senate for so many years had given to James Buchanan a history and position of which any party might well be proud.

Coming into power under these propitious circumstances, the President on the day of his inauguration, could well determine that his Administration should be a model one in the history of the Republic, and be conducted solely with an eye to the public good and general welfare of the people; and so it has been, and will continue to be whilst he fills the executive chair.—His past acts are a guarantee for the future. From every part of our extensive country we see constant evidence that the firmness ability, and fidelity of the Executive in conducting the public business is being daily more fully appreciated. Short as has been the time for its development, it is already apparent that the policy laid down by the President at the commencement of his term is being carried out with that firmness of purpose and unwearying industry characteristic of the man.

It is not hazardous to predict that, on retiring from the presidency, Mr Buchanan will carry with him a popularity equal to that of any of his predecessor, and leave a record of an Administration so pure, fearless, and independent as to challenge favorable comparison with any of those who have gone before it.

Mr. Buchanan is almost the last survivor of the Senate in which sat Clay, Calhoun Webster, Forsyth Hayne King, and other men of extraordinary intellectual power; and which caused it to be considered in those days the most able body of public men of the age. Among these giants in in mental capacity Mr. Buchanan occupied a prominent and front-rank position; and enjoyed their highest respect for his abilities as a statesman, and warmest esteem for his qualities as a man.

In his whole public life the President has not in his writings, or speeches or acts ever indulged in clap-trap or political humbug, if we may be allowed the expression. His course has been entirely different, and his labors have resulted in his popularity being based upon firm and stable grounds. His writings and speeches commend themselves by their arguments to the solid judgment of thinking men, and do not appeal to the passions and prejudices of the day. It is by their works and acts that history and posterity judge of great men; and, so tested Mr. Buchanan's position will compare favorably with that of any of his cotemporaries.

Like all other administrations, this must expect to meet the attacks of its political opponents, and the grumbling of those who may have been disappointed in not receiving a share of the executive patronage. The efforts of this latter class, however, are of no importance upon the public mind of the country. Everybody understands that in the distribution of the numerous offices in the gift of the President it is impossible to gratify the hopes & wishes of all who seek for them. In the headlong pursuit after place and power, some men seem to allow their judgments to be carried away entirely in their efforts for success; and to such men the use of falsehood, flattery, and even menaces is sometimes resorted to for the accomplishment of their selfish ends.—To a mind like the President's the arts and purposes of such persons are soon comprehended; and their attacks upon himself or his administration however malignant or bitter they may be are viewed as but idle words—the giving the least attention to which would be just so much time wasted.—*Constitution.*

English View of American Independence.

The Hamilton (Canada) Times, of the 4th July, gives forcible expression to the just and liberal view in regard to America, and the war of American Independence, which now prevail in the English mind. The Revolutionary war, says the Times, was not a war between the British Empire and the American Colonists.

"It was a contest between human rights and kingly insolence; it was a contest between constitutionalism and arbitrary power; between common sense and honesty, and feudal pride and robbery. Englishmen will needs mourn over the good blood which was poured out on the field of Ticonderoga, and lavished on the slopes of Bunker Hill. The plain, honest men, who fought for King George and died in his service, did their duty as far as they knew it; but better it was than that they should have triumphed and lived—triumphed over the very genius of their country, the spirit of its greatness, the boast of its history, the hope of its future.

"There never was a moment, in the course of that lamentable strife, when the heart of England did not beat tumultuously at the news of the Colonists' triumph. It was no traitorous or felon sympathy. Painful as were the circumstances under which it was elicited, every patriot saw that in the far off fields of America the fate of England herself was in the balance. The cause of that fratricidal contest, which the pride of a monarch provoked, was identical with that of freedom itself, and though some of the Americans of the present generation may have forgotten it, their fathers knew that they drew much of the inspiration by which they achieved a final triumph from the knowledge of the fact that their course was sympathized in by all the tried friends of popular rights, and was in strict accordance with the principles which had even then given to Englishmen the claim to be called free. There is nothing of degradation to an Englishman in reflecting upon the victories which Washington won over the Tories of his day, any more than there is in the recollection of Naseby of Edgehill; but it is a source of infinite pride to him to reflect that those bold ideas which have grown with the growth of the English people, and strengthened with their strength, were still as dear to the American colonists as to their British ancestors, and that they could nerve arms on the Atlantic mainland in their defense, even as they had nerved the sturdy islanders for so many centuries.

"Nor have the results of the triumph disappointed the hopes of those who recognized in the contest the war of principle. The England of to-day is better, freer, greater, from the results of the Revolutionary War. The United States have, by their stupendous progress, aggrandized the wealth and commerce of Britain, and consequently her power and influence. It is hard to say what advantage England lost by the treaty of Paris, but it is certain that she gained much, lessened her responsibilities, and consolidated her power. The broad lands of the West have been as freely shared by the British settler as by the American citizen. The spectacle of the rapid advancement of America in arts and commerce, her power and prosperity under popular government, have invigorated the spirit of freedom in Europe, and given to the human race a decided and glorious elevation. England is proud of her lusty young scion; and Canadians may, with perfect propriety, join in the acclamations with which Americans greet the 'glorious Fourth of July.'"

These are noble and manly sentiments; Moreover, they faithfully reflect the public opinion of Englishmen of all parties at this time. It becomes both countries, belonging to the same parent stock, to forget and forgive the past, and being the only free nations on the face of the earth, to cherish and consolidate their present mutual good relations.

The First Paper in Alabama.—We enjoyed one day last week, a visit from Col. Thomas Eastin, of Mount Vernon in this county, a veteran of war and of the types and a brother-in-law of the lamented Governor Gayle. Col. Eastin first came to this region from Nasville (where he had learned the printer's art,) with General Jackon's army, to which he was attached with the rank of Quarter-master. Among other things which attracted his attention in this little village was a very rude and badly damaged printing press, and a quantity of printing materials piled up in one of the streets. Inquiring for the owner, he learned from him that they had been brought here a few months before (in 1814) for the purpose of establishing a paper, there being none in the Territory, but the project had failed from some cause or other, and the press was left on his hands. It was entirely useless to him and he had turned it out of doors to make house room. Mr. Eastin cautiously expressed an opinion that he could do something with it, and having closed a trade for it at a small price, took it up to St. Stephens where he got out the first paper in Alabama, just in time to publish in it the treaty of peace with Great Britain. It was this perhaps, which suggested to him the name of his paper, which was called the Halcyon. A specimen of this ancient piece of printing would be an interesting curiosity.—*Mobile Mercury.*

☞ The salary of the British Premier is $25,000 a year. That of the Lord Chancellor is $50,000 a year, with a retiring pension of $25,000 and unlike other officers of state, he has a pension if he only holds the office one day. Since the accession of the reign Palmerst on ministry, there are five Ex-Chancellors receiving a yearly pension of $25,000 apiece. In the British Almanac for 1858 besides superannuation allowance, we find an expenditure of over twelve hundred thousand dollars ($1,245,515,00) in the payment of pensions.—*Tal. Watchtower.*

Black tongue is said to be prevailing among the deer and cattle in the neighborhood of Little Rock, Arkansas.

sonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
August 25, 1859.

☞ For poetry and interesting miscellaneous articles, see fourth page.

Washing Compound.

The mention made of this new article in our last paper having elicited considerable enquiry, verbally and by letter; we will here say in reply, that further experiment has confirmed all that has been said in its favor. The material to make the compound, costs but little. Mr. Johnson, the inventor will either sell the receipt for making or the compound itself, and warrant it to be all that he recommends.

☞ The combined Opposition, as shown by the result of the recent Congressional elections, will have a decided majority in the next House of Representatives; and in ca e of the election of the next President by the House, will have it in their power to defeat any and every Democratic candidate. Is this good news to the southern Opposition? So it is to Northern Black Republicans. Will the defeat of the Democratic candidate, by this combined Opposition, insure the election of a Southern Opposition candidate, or even any possibility of it? No, but it will ensure the election of a Northern Black Republican, and yet the Southern Opposition rejoice with them. A few years will probably unfold to them how much they have gained or lost by aiding Black Republicanism to triumph over the only real or formidable opposition it ever had; and they then may vainly regret their present suicidal course.

☞ A late Whig paper of Georgia, heads the news of the Congressional election in Tennessee, "Glorious News for the Opposition!" A more truthful and appropriate head would have been, "Glorious News for the Northern Black Republicans!" What have the Southern Opposition to gain by the defeat of the Souther Democracy, unless the triumph of Black Republicanism be considered as such. But we have never heard of the Black Republicans thanking them for their aid, or even noticing them enough to give them a kick.

☞ The Railroad bridge over the Tennessee river at Decatur, on the Memphis and Charleston road, which had from 1200 to 1500 feet destroyed by a recent tornado, was rebuilt in the incredibly short time of 14 days.

☞ A Rail Road Convention recently assembled at Washington, composed of representatives from all the Southwestern roads, for the purpose of making a joint bid to carry the mails from Portland, Me. to New Orleans, La. It is said the mail will be carried in three and a half days from Washington to New Orleans.

Alabama & Tenn. River Rail Road.

We are informed that the track laying is progressing finely on this road—a large force is at work and will have the iron laid within the corperate limits of the Town of Talladega by the 10th of next month.

When the road reaches the Town of Talladega, we shall look for a large barbacue, and jolification by our enterprising and liberal citizens in and near the Town. The completion of the road to Talladega, a distance from Selma of 110 miles, will and ought to be, a source of great rejoicing to all. Let it come, we will try and be with you.

From Talladega to Gadsden, the distance is 57½ miles—out of this distance 32½ miles are graded—8¾ miles partly graded—leaving only 16¼ miles yet to grade. If the company had the cash to purchase the iron to clothe the road, it might with ease be finished to Gadsden in 12 or 18 months.

We sincerely hope means will be raised to finish the road shortly.

Groceries—Selma Market.—Our friends who trade to Selma, and who find it most convenient and conducive to their interest to lay in their Groceries there, are respectfully referred to the advertisement of J. R. CAVETT, in another column. From the information of business men we can safely say, that Mr. C. keeps an extensive stock of choice Groceries, and that his manner of business will always be found prompt, correct and accommodating. Orders sent, accompanied by the cash, will be filled with articles of the finest quality ordered, and upon as good terms as upon personal application.

Rome Hardware House.—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Messrs. Harper & Butler, and their very extensive Hardware House in Rome, Ga. With one of the firm, Mr A. R. Harper, many of our readers have been well acquainted for several years, and transacted business to their most perfect satisfaction, and we have no doubt will be equally well pleased with the other. This is truly and emphatically the Hardware house, where the *best* and *cheapest* articles are sold within a hundred miles, and we sincerely hope it will retain the well merited and extensive patronage it heretofore received from this section of country.

DRUG STORE, SELMA, ALA.—The business of the Drug Store of Savage & Burr is continued by G. P. Savage—Country Physicians will still find this a most excellent and reliable house from which to order their supplies of pure and genuine Drugs and Medicines; and it will doubtless continue to enjoy its extensive, well earned and well-merited patronage.

Rockey Mountains, Georgia Gulch,
June 19th, 1859,

Dear Father & Friends:

I am well, and have received two letters from you since I arrived here bearing dates Apr., 28th & May the 8th. I received the last one to day from you and Wm. E. Jones, which requested of me to know what it will cost to come here. I will tell something about the trip here, the cost after you get here, Climate, Growth, Soil, Provisions, Emigrants, Returners, Fire, Gold, and so on. Cost of trip from Atlanta to Leanworth, Rail Road $16,00, Steamboat Cabin fare $22,00, or deck about $14,00; then comes the Team: it is owing to what number starts together and in what way. There were 15 of us in company, with two Waggons and four yoke of Oxen. But one yoke gave out on the Road, and we had to buy again, and pay $72 50 for cattle per yoke at Leavenworth, and our Provisions, Tools and every thing from the time we left Atlanta till we arrived at Denver city cost us about $125,00 to the man. We had to lay by some 12 or 14 days waiting for grass. We paid as high as $3,00 per Bu., for corn on the Road and some paid $3,50, though some come through without that expense. There were hundreds of men come through with hand Carts, and some didn't, because they perished on the Road; they run ahead of the teams to get here first, but several of them failed for want of something to eat. I saw one company that said they lived 12 days on 3 Rattlesnakes and Prickly Pears, their looks showd that they had come a hard road.

There are 4 Routes, the Santafee, the Central, the Express, and the Platte: the most of the suffering was on the Express Route. It is 700 miles the nearest way, the Route we came. The Santafee, up the Arkansas River, is 800 or more, the longest walk that I ever took before; the wind blowing sand in my eyes, the sun burning my face, & some of the water so mean that a Tadpole could hardly live in it, until we reach the Arkansas River; then it was half trash and mud, but not so bad tasted; but the Alkali or Soda is strong all the way up to within 100 miles of the mountains. Some places where the water had been standing, it was from a ½ to one inch thick: it made my mouth very sore, it is not quite well yet. We were 55 days from the time we left Leavenworth until we arrived at Denver I am now 40 miles from Denver city, rather North West, 20 miles up in the mountains, and 30 or 90 miles north from Pikes Peak. Two weeks ago, there was plenty of snow and ice on the Branches, but the most of it is gone now; but there is plenty in sight, and the ground still Frozen under the Bushes about 2 feet thick. The days are warm, but the nights cool. It frosts nearly every night here, but the leaves on the trees are beginning to grow smartly. The most of the growth here is the Fir tree & Aspin, some few Pine. The Fir grows up very strait and full of limbs. Of all the Fires that man ever saw among Timber it is here: it burns the limbs and leaves off of the Pines and Firs and blazes clear over them, there have been 5 men 1 Pony and dog burned up that we know of and it is thought there are several more, who were out a prospecting.

The Emigrants here and Returners back to the States I think there were Fifty thousand men started here, and at least forty thousand of them gone back, and they are still going. The crowd that I come in all went back but myself and one more. The Hendrixes, Carruth and Black, 12 of them, one Wm. Hubbard shot himself accidentally. There have been several men killed by accidents and some Frozen to death.

THE MINES. There has not been a very large Scope of country discovered yet; but there are new discoveries made every day. I think, and others think so too, that there is some as rich mines here as ever were discovered. John Gregrey sold 200 feet on a Lead or Vain for Twenty Thousand Dollars and several other claims from 8 to 10 thousand, Green Russell and his company are making from 30 to 50 Dollars per day. Myself and company are about a quarter of a mile below on the same branch. There are six of us together, Wm. A. Baker, Joshua Baker, Elias Bakers sons from Cass Co. Ga. James C, Rowren. David Brawner, Robert Lusk and myself. We have washed a little gravel on a little Tom, wasted about half of it. we averaged from 4 to 6 dollars we will fix better to save it before we wash any more. The best that I have Paned on our claims yet, is 15 grains or 40 cents to the Pan. We find some Pieces weighing from 20 to 30 grains. Russell has Paned from two to three Dollars to the Pan. Uncle Wm. Tedder and Wm. E. Jones, about coming here now I will say this much: I should like for them to be here, but it will not do to start here in the fall, so against one could come now it would be too late to do anything this fall. There are 7 or 8 months here that a man cannot work, so tell them to hold on till next Spring. The middle or last of September is as long as we can work here in the mountains.

We have the best water here that I ever drank anywhere. We have got us a snug Shanty up, daubed and covered with round poles and dirt; it does not rain though to leak on us. All we lack now is a Signoretta to be wel fixed for House Keeping.

PROVISIONS. Flour is from 15 to 20 Dollars per hund. Bacon from 40 to 50, Coffee 40 to 50. Sugar 30 to 40. Rice 15 to 20. Tobacco from $1,00 to 2 Dollars per. lb.

Direct your Letters to Denver City P. O. Kansas Territory

Your ob't son.
W. M. McDANIEL.
J. W. McDaniel.

CIRCULAR

To the Churches in the bounds of the East Ala. Baptist Convention, soliciting contributions for missionary operations.

1st. The Lord Jesus Christ has brought to light in the New Testament, the grand purpose of having the Gospel preached to every creature. He declares that the Gospel of this Kingdom must be preached to all nations before the end comes. Previous to his crucifixion He commanded his twelve disciples to go, and as ye go, preach, saying the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. He afterwards sent forth other seventy, with similar instructions; so that in the small territory of Palestine, there were eighty-two besides Christ himself actively engaged in proclaiming Salvation to the lost Sheep of the house of Israel.

2nd. After his resurrection he enlarged their commission, and committed to the Church through them, the work of preaching the Gospel to every creature. They being thus commissioned, *went forth* and *preached everywhere*; the Lord working with them, and *confirming the word*, with signs and wonders following; so much so that in a short time, this Gospel was proclaimed over the lands, and proved to both Jew and Gentile, the power of God unto Salvation. But Anti-Christ came in like a flood, and the great thought was lost sight of, in the doctrinal corruptions and malicious persecutions, which reigned for a thousand years. But so soon however, as these fogs were swept away by the light of the Reformation, the original purpose found a reconception in the heart of Carey and his coadjutors and now every denomination is engaged in this great work.

3rd. The East Ala. Baptist Convention was organized to aid in this work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope. We propose to supply the destitute in our own territory with the Bible and the Gospel, and Religous Books as far as we can, and then to assist the Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention in promoting Indian and African Missions. We have nine or ten Missionaries including two general colporteurs in the field, who are charged with the duty of preaching Christ, and distributing Bibles and Books. We also have assumed the education of one young Minister, and desire to assist another in obtaining an education if the means can be procured

4th It is desirable as soon as possible to dispense with an Agent as far as practicable, and this we can do, if our Brethren will assume the responsibility of taking up collections, but too frequently these contributions are merely nominal, and the Agent has to go out again or the work stops. Brethren I send out this Circular to test the practicability of this plan. Will you help us in this work? So that the amount paid your Agents may go into the general fund? I am anxious to devote my energies to other departments of labor Please present this to your Church and Congregation so that every one may have an opportunity of aiding in this good work; and send the contributions to your Associations, if you prefer and tear off the right hand page of this circular and send it to my address at Cropwell P. O. St. Clair co. Ala.

By reference to the right hand page of this Circular, you will see that we propose to take collections for all the objects fostered by the denomination, and thus save the expense of an Agent for the different objects.

JESSE A. COLLINS, *Fin. Sec.*
Cropwell, St. Clair Co. Ala.

The London Times Replies to Parliamentary Strictures, & has a Word or two to say about a Free Press.

From the Times, July 23d.

* * * If we have said what is not true, that is another question; but if our crime is that we have sometimes said that which may hurt the feelings of an Emperor or his soldiers, then we beg to state our case. We existed before either Napoleon III. or Napoleon I. We are as much an essential institution of this country as they are of theirs. We are precisely what we were not only when Louis Napoleon lodged in St. James's, but when his uncle was a sub-officer of artillery. We are what we were before either Mr. Bright or Lord John Russell was born. The era which gave France its revolution gave England its free press That press has preserved its freedom by acting up to itself, and speaking the truth, to the best of its ability and judgement, of everything and every-body. No one can over estimate its weight as the auxiliary and mouthpiece of a free legislature and open justice. But here it exists, one of the chief forces of the country, now also a heritage from our forefathers, to be bequeathed to our children. The Emperor of the French has had it before his eyes, as one of the great facts of European politics, before he ever fired a gun, made a speech, or solicited a suffrage. What good or what harm we have done him is a matter beyond calculation or conjecture; but he is now, as we are assured, a cordial ally, and, as all feel, a powerful neighbor. We are spending, Mr. Gladstone tells us, eight millions a year more than usual in our armaments, against a certain contingency which, there is no disguising it, is the possibility of either an invasion by our ally or some outrage on his part beyond all endurance. Our words have certainly not weakened the French Emperor, either for good or for evil. He can still make a terrible war and a magnanimous peace. He can still punish and propitiate one great neighbor and be immediately formidable to another. If there is one point on which we may venture to express a personal opinion, it is that Napoleon III. is a man of singularly fixed ideas and unalterable sentiments. This is the opinion of his friends, and the very boast of his life But Mr. Bright affects to believe that he is as irritable as himself, and that we, by occasional criticisms of his conduct, have estranged his friendship and imperilled the alliance. We take this to be a pure imagination, founded on a very superficial knowledge of facts, and a much less respectful opinion of Napoleon III. than our own.

Mr. Bright has undertaken a client who cares little for his advocacy. The Emperor knows us and our country too well to underrate that love of truth, and that plain speaking, which are to be found no where else. In proof of this we can adduce a recent and most creditable example. Much wiser than the people about him, he saw the interest which he, his army, and France had in an authentic and impartial history of the war; and he therefore approved the presence of our correspondent with the French army in Italy. France has to thank the Emperor, rather than his advisers, that a scientific soldier has described to the world some of the most brilliant exploits of the French army, its admirable organization, its impetuous spirit, and cool courage and good generalship of the Emperor. The few French correspondents who set out to describe the campaign, went no further than Alessandria, but the representative of this journal witnessed the first encounter at Montebello, the attack on Palestro, the bloody combats of Magenta and Malegnano, and the crowning glory of Solferino. France knows her own victories principally through his pen, and through the journal which is described as her worst enemy.

But how has this alleged enmity been otherwise shown? We clung to peace as long as peace was possible, and indeed, when it was desperate, because great as were the wrongs of Italy, we had to set against them the cost of a war, the sacrifices of which would be terrible, the results uncertain. We desired that Austria should be induced one way or another, to quit the soil there national antiphathy had made her a curse and brought dishonor on her name; but we could not share the responsibility of unsheathing the sword When the Austrians were so infatuated as to cross the Ticino it was clear that peace was impossible, and their utter expulsion across the Alps seemed the least prize of the now inevitable war The Emperor himself proclaimed this we accepted his programme—

"Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic," his march from the Ticino to the Mincio was one unbroken triumph. The victory of Solferino cost enough to pay for the independence of all Italy; Venice was ready to yield and the Great Quadrangle, attacked on all sides, might soon have been reduced, when on a sudden, without consulting even his ally in the next tent, the Emperor concludes a peace which leaves Austria still supreme in Italy. We may not yet know all that weighed upon him but we cannot forget all we had said at his own instigation only a month before. We share the regret of all Italy, of the French army and of France herself, that having paid the price, most lavishly both in blood and treasure he did not win all Italy to independence He feels this regret himself so strongly, that every day he explains and apologizes. Europe he tells the Papal Nuncio was in general so unjust to him at the beginning of the war that he was happy to conclude a peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied. Here alone in the British Parliament it is held all but treason to feel and express the regret that every party to the war avows to the whole world. But is it true that the Emperor himself cares for our criticism? Why should he? Napoleon III. is the foremost man of his time: the most prominent actor upon the great stage of the world. He likes praise, no doubt; but he takes his chance of blame. The one thing he would not like is to be unnoticed, and that is the treatment prescribed for him by our Parliamentary censors. He can shut out the *Times* from all France whenever he likes—his underlings sometimes do so; but he as often overrules them. He knows better than his officious servants, either here or at Paris, that we are the friend of both nations. We deplore our own immense armaments, but they are as nothing compared with those which the Emperor declares to be none at all. We have reason to protest against his estimate of a peaceful security. It compels on us no small part of the inconveniences of war; we suffer; and with the use of our tongues and pens it is impossible not to complain of a burden which weighs heavily upon France as well as upon England.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding she hired herself to carry out beer for a brew house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer, observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short while married her, but he died while she was a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards the Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anna, Queens of England.

War with the United States wished for by Mexico.

A correspondent of the New York Herald in writing from Mexico, says:

The tendency of affairs is growing more positively and directly towards a war with the United States. That is, a certain party in Mexico are bound by all their strength to bring about the occupation of this Republic by American troops. The immense contracts which were filled and paid for during Scott's invasion, the oceans of money then expended; the prevalence of law and order and the better times generally, have not been forgotten, and speculators here are just as anxious that such times should return as the same class of speculators in the United States. The large sales of flour, grain, grass and animals beef and in fact everything, for cash, at greatly enhanced prices, are just as desirable now as they were then, and the beneficiaries then are working for a war now. They are the men who are constantly irritating these people against us, in hopes to produce acts which we cannot overlook and which we must avenge.

BE PUNCTUAL.—Certainly friends; certainly, by *all means*, tread the mark keep the peace. Be at your post, do as you say, vow and pay. Never promise a thing unless you intend to meet the obligation, at the precise time, the very *moment!* Let your word be sacred, truthful, God fearingly: disappoint not. By slackness, looseness and prevarication, you loose the confidence of the public—injure yourself, your family, your soul, your life—Punctuality is the life of business.—*Golden Rule.*

Where to Plant Peach Trees.

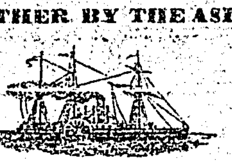
Those intending to plant peach orchards would do well to consider the following before determining upon location:

After several years experience and close observation, the writer has found that those peach orchards planted upon an elevation having a height greater than the surrounding lands, produce a crop of fruit each year; whilst those planted in ravines, or depressions, or on level land usually fail, at least two years out of three.

The cause of this difference in fruiting I think, is this: Upon elevated locations the winds are more constantly in action than in depressions and on level lands and in consequence, evapration is carried on more rapidly, drying up the humidity or moisture on the buds that may have collected there. Therefore, the frost does not penetrate the vital part of the bud or bloom. On the other hand, if water remains upon the buds, it congeals by only an ordinary frost—thus killing the fruit.

PUNISHMENT.—Jefferson county, Texas, has no jail, in lieu of which persons sentenced to confinement are fastened, night and day, to a rock in the public square by a chain attached to the ankle. If the prisoner's offence is light, or he has previously borne a good character, he is allowed an umbrella to protect himself from the sun and rain.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.



MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

MANCHESTER ADVICES FAVORABLE.

Meeting of the Zurich Conference.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

The steamer Asia reports as follows:

Market Intelligence.

Of the sales of the week 3590 bales were taken by speculators, and 5590 bales for export.

There have been a few forced sales, and all qualities have undergone a slight decline. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Quotations are barely maintained, and the market on Friday closed quiet but steady.

The stock in port is 657,000 bales, of which 590,000 bales are American.

Manchester.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are of a favorable character, the market closing quiet but steady and firm.

Canada Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.

The steamer Canada advices arrived at noon on Saturday. This market closed steady.

Breadstuffs very dull.

Provisions very dull.

Meeting of the Zurich Conference.

The Zurich Conference meets on the 8th instant.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.

Sales of cotton to-day 1000 bales.—Steamer's news had no effect upon the market. New cotton is quoted at 12½@12¾c.

Corn steady, quoted at $1 per bushel.

Legislature of Alabama.

SENATE.

District and Counties.
1 Mobile T. L. Toulmin.
2 Baldwin, Monroe, Clark—Stephen Cleveland.
3 Coffee, Conecuh, and Covington—*D. H. Horn.*
4 Dale and Henry—Wm. Wood.
5 Barbour—E. C. Bullock.*
6 Pike—*E. C. McIntire.**
7 Russel—A. B. Griffin*
8 Macon—*W. P. Chilton.*
9 Montgomery & Autauga—Adam C. Felder.*
10 Dallas & Wilcox—James M. Calhoun..
11 Sumter, Choctaw and Washington William Woodward.*
12 Green & Marengo—A. C. Jones.*
13 Perry & Bibb—*Jack F. Coke.**
14 Lowndes & Butler—T. J. Burnett.*
15 Coosa—GEO. E. BREWER.
16 Tallapoosa—John Rowe.*
17 Chambers—Robert Mitchell.*
18 Randolph—Robert S Heflin.
19 Talladega—George Hill.*
20 Calhoun—Thomas A. Walker.
21 Jefferson & Shelby—H. W. Nelson.
22 Tuscaloosa—*Robert Jemison.*
23 Pickens—Lewis M. Stone.
24 Marion & Fayette.—E. P. Jones.*
25 Franklin.—*William M Jackson.*
26 Lawrence, Winston, Walker.—O. H. Bynum.*
27 Blount & St. Clair—Thos. W. Staton.
28 Cherokee—S. K. McSpadden.*
29 Marshall & DeKalb—R. W. Higgins.
30 Jackson—Wm. A. Austin.*
31 Madison—Wm. Flemming.*
32 Limeston & Morgan—J. D. Rather.*
33 Lauderdale—R M. Patton.

Those marked thus * are the Senators holding over—the others are the Senators elect.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Autauga—A. C. Taylor.
Barbour—H. D. Clayton, W. D. Bowen, W. H. Chambers.
Baldwin—*S. O. Baldwin.*
Bibb—*S. W. Davidson, Jr.*
Blount—Enoch Alldridge, A. M. Gibson.
Butler—Saml. Adams, *M. C. Lane.*
Calhoun—J. H. Wright, W. H. Forney, W. F. Bush
Chambers—Warner W. Meadows, A. J. Carlisle.
Cherokee—T. B. Cooper. F. M. Hardwick, J. M. Clifton, D. Thornton.
Choctaw—J. G. Fielder, ——Slater.
Clarke—Wm. Hearin.
Coffee—Jeremiah Warren.
Conecuh—J. D. Carey.
Coosa—A. Smith, Humphries, W. D. Waldren.
Covington—*Alfred Holley.*
Dallas—Thos. E. Irby, A. G. Mabry.
Dale——Fountain, ——Griffin.
DeKalb—Cowan, Burgess.
Fayette—
Franklin—*Wm. P. Jack, W. C Oates*
Greene—R. D. Huckabee *S. F. Hale*
Henry—B. C. Flake, Peter M. Thomas
Jackson—Jonathan, Lathan, P. G. Griffin, J. M. Hudgins.
Jefferson—A. Martin.
Landerdale—H. D. Smith, S. D. Herman.
Lawrence-David Hubbard, W. C. Sherrod.
Limestone-T. H Hobbs, L. R. Davis.
Lowndes-*J. L. Gilchrist N. L. Brsoks*
Macon-*T. S Tate, W.R. Cunningham* Chas. J. Bryan.
Madison-S. S. Scott, R. J. Lowe.
Marshall-William M. Griffin, B. S. Clapp.
Marengo—N. B. Lesueur.
Marion—Kimbro T. Brown, W. A. Musgrove
Mobile—A. B. Meck, John Forsyth, Percy Walker, G. Y. Overall.
Montgumey.—*Saul F. Rice.* Milton J. Saffod.
Morgan—R. N Walden
Monroe—*H. O. Abney.*
Perry—*A. Q. Bradle,* A. K. Shepard
Pickens—A. B. Clitherall, A. L. Neal.
Pike—A. W. Starke, O. F. Knox, *J. B. Goldsmith*
Randolph—F. A. McMurry Joshua Hightower F. M. Ferrel.
Russell—Elisha Calhoun, *F. A. Jones*
Shelby—W. G. BOWDEN, D. T. SEALES.
St. Clair—L Lloyd.
Sumter—B. Y. Ramsey.
Talladega—L. E. PARSONS, Chas. Carter J. T. Bell.
Tallapoosa—J. J. Holley, O. P. Dark, A. Herron.
Tuscaloos—*N. L. Whitfield* N. H. Browne.
Walker——Easley.
Washington—*James White*
Wilcox—Felix Tait.
Winston—

Democrats in roman, Opposition in *italics*, Independents SMALL CAPS.

For the Republican.

THE RAIN BOW.

How beautiful the pageant seems,
When thus apart the clouds are driven,
And golden sunshine, breaking out
Like hope, reveals the bow of Heaven!

'Tis often that our days grow dark,
And clouds of sullen wrath will lower!
But when the deluge comes—life's Ark
Is *anchored* by a higher power.

The Rainbow!—tearful eyes look up—
God's promises are *painted* there!
Th'o bitter seems our *present* cup,
The *future* claims our greatest care.

The spectre from the *past* is seen,
That points with finger cold & dim;
It came from God—it looks above,
And bids us, meekly trust in him.

The world is vain; and faded are
The flowers that decked our early way;
But soon a *fadeless* bow will shine
Then dawns the light of Endless day!

On every cloud, however dark,
Invisible, there is a bow!
And hid, within its radiant folds,
Are gems which only seraphs know!

Sweet promises!—I do embrace
The glowing Casket God has given,
And wipe the tear-drops from my face,
And smile—and look aloft to heaven!

R. E. N

From the Temperance Crusader.

TOPAYISM.

BY A B. SEALS.

Oh muse! from realms of ether bright,
From heights above, where golden light
Is shed around Parnassus' throne,
Where oft at morn I kneel alone,
Descend and this my song inspire,
'Tis not to sing of fond desire.
Nor e'en the lover's heart to fire,
With words of Love: but tune my lyre,
And let its chords resound again
In Epic, not to Teian strain.
On yonder hill in mansion high,
Whose towers pierce the clear blue sky,
Dwells Johnny Bowls with wealth untold
In piles of bank notes, heaps of gold.
His parks are full of silver streams
Where lovers oft indulge their dreams;
The grassy lawns beneath their feet,
Are border'd round with hedges sweet,
While flowers, pleasant to the eye,
Bloom sweetly 'neath the vernal sky.
His lambkins o'er the meadows stray
His kids around the brooklets play,
The deer to crop the browsing grain,
Stray o'er the wide extended plain.
All things, to crown his festive board,
Are safely in his garner stored.
There's nothing now to mar the peace
Of Johnny Bowls; but let me cease
On themes like these so long to dwell
On themes like these I love so well.
Now Johnny Bowls' extended halls
Are filled with massive plate, the walls
Are hung with pictures decked in gold,
From Vandyke, West and Reynolds bold·
And music swells from harp and lute,
Nor is the voice of lovers mute.

Oh Johnny Bowls! oh Johnny Bowls!
(May Heaven forgive their erring souls)
Those lovers woo thy daughters, sweet,
And fawn and fondle at thy feet.
How sleek their flowing locks descend,
Their whiskers, curly, upward tend,
And dark moustache, all twisted 'round
In sweet amorosial essence drowned.
Their Byron collars, white as snow,
Peep out from satin folds below,
Where purple, blue and crimson vie
To beautify the rich neck tie
Satin, broadcloth and prunella
For the this fashionable fellow.
"My dear Miss Bowls, oh! charming love,
Oh! fair as forms from Heaven above,
If ever fonder lover sighed,
If ever swain for loved one died,
If Cupid e'er with cruel dart
Hath pierced a fond and loving heart,
I sigh for thee and thee alone,
I sigh for thee with sad'ning tone—
Oh! do not turn away those eyes,
Blue as the soft cerulean skies,
But let me, on my bended knee
Pour forth my loving soul to thee.
Oh! let me bring my gay guitar
And let its chords resound afar,
And let me at thy window sing,
And let my song on zephyr wing,
Ascend up to thy lattice dear,
The magic song you love to hear."

"Ah! no, kind sir, those tender strains
Are suited for the maid whose chains
Of gold, like mine, can bind thy heart,
That ne'er was pierced with true love's dart—
The man who, lost to noble deeds,
And ne'er the voice of valor heeds;
And sighs to see a maiden's eyes,
And pours his love to midnight skies,
Who longs to die beneath the willow
That overhangs the raging billow,
Can never gain a heart like mine,
I'd scorn the maid who would be thine.
I can not pluck a flower, but you
Must claim it as a token true:
I cannot drop my glove or fan,
But you, unlike a noble man,
Must press them with a thousand kisses:
I'm not one of those silly misses
Whose ears are charmed with fawning vows:
You sigh too much at dark eye brows.
Last night I read a silly strain
Of verse I called mine own; your brain,
You said, was all on fire, 'twould melt
In strains of burning Love. I felt
As if an ape were near me then,
A toady in the shape of men—
Go, then, kind sir, nor e'er again
Come in my sight; thy silly brain
I would not melt for heaps of gold,
But I must love a heart more bold;
My father's wealth and acres broad
Must claim some other, nobler lord.

CASIUS M. CLAY ON THE STUMP IN KENTUCKY.—*Cincinnati, July* 30.—The Hon. Cassus M. Clay addressed a large audience last evening at Covington, Ky., on the political topics of the day with regard to the Governatorial election. He advocated neither side, but denounced both candidates, both Bell and Magnolia quacks. His speech was a straightout Republican manifesto, closing with an appeal to the non-slaveholders of Kentucky to make preparations to share next fall in the National triumph of the Republicans There were no attempts at disturbance during in speech.

☞ We are authorised to announce P. H. BRITEAN, of Montgomery, as a candidate for Secretary of State of Alabama, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

P. H. BRITTAIN, of the Montgomery *Confederation*, is a candidate for Secretary of State, and JOHN F. WARNER of the Tuscaloosa *Observer*, a candidte for Secretary of the Senate.—Office to be filled at the next session of the Alabama Legislature. Both are meritorious gentlemen, and have done good service in the Democratic ranks, and it affords us pleasure to say so.—*Ex*

DIED near Rabbit Town crossroads on the 3rd of August, HENRY AMERINE, aged 73 years.

The name of HENRY AMERINE in the sphere in which he acted is as familiar as household words. Whilst like all other men he had his enemies, yet he had friends that too in the most respetable part of society, which were endeared to him by many favorable recollections of the past. His qualities may be sumed up under a general head: that he was a generous hearted and liberal minded man, always ready to relieve the wants and add to the happiness of his fellow-man. A full and minute biography of his christian life would consume too much space, probably without recompencing the reader; so we will be content with relating the most important features He has been a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus something near forty years, ever contending manfully for the faith once delivered to to the saints. He connected hinself to the Baptist church, in which he has ever been useful member acting as Deacon a great portion of the time. When the split took place he stood among the missionary order. The latter part of his life is rather noted and deserves more than than a passing remark. He was a man of great spirit and ambition, easily excited and thrown off his ballance, which caused him many an unhappy hour. This according to his own statement, he set out to remedy. In the first place by praying regularly to the Lord to give him strength to resist the tempting allurement of the world and secondly by placing a due guard over his conduct which proved successful. Sometime before his decease he had reached that state of perfection, that he could pray for his enemies, do good for evil, and in being persecuted revilenot again.

Whilst he manifested a great interest for thesalvation of enemies as well as friend, and especially that of his children, who was the grief and burden of his last moments, did not doubt his own case in the least—was willing to risk the consequences and make the exchange

His faith was strong in Christ and created within him a hope that was to the soul both sure andstedfast. The time of his departure was now at hand, of which he was sensible, and although from his home and family, save his affectionate wife, he met the monster death, Paul-like, being assured that he had fought a good fight, had finished his course, had kept the faith, and to use the Scripture quotation, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

He retained his right mind until the decisive moment, and after he had got past talking, he whispered to a lady friend and relation, that all was right. Notwithstanding his dear family and relations, in his death have sustained an irreparable loss, yet they should be consoled by the indubitable testimony he has left behind, that their loss is his eternal gain. Now to conclude, we would advise his dear family and relations to follow in his footsteps, which are plain and easily to be discerned, being assured that "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea saith the Spirit, henceforth they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

MARRIED, In this County on Thursday the 18th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld, W. C. Mynatt, Mr. W. C. T. Dobbins, of Talladega Co. to Miss Cynthia E. Mynatt, daughter of Eld, Gordon Mynatt, of Calhoun Co. Ala.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful cures of hip disease stiff joints, paralyzatian of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, sinews, nerves, and muscles, have been accomplished during the past year by a brisk and regular use of Holloways Ointment. It is the only laxative which produces any impression on these fearful complanits. The Pills also are doing wonders. No case of dyspepsia, bowel complaint or liver disease can resist their sanitary operation. Why should any human being suffer from these maladies, when the means of immediate relief are to be found in every city and town in the United States.

MEDICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

For a long time a certain class of diseases have baffled the skill and practice of the most eminent members of the regular medical faculty. Foremost among these we might instance epilepsy or falling fits. Happily now by the skill and inventive genius of an eminent chemist of Baltimore, Md., this disease has been brought within the means of a cure. We allude to the preparation called the *Vegetablx Extract Epileptic Pills,* invented and preparred by Dr. SETH S. HANCE. of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Since their discovery many persons who had given up all hope of ever being cured have been restored to the full enjoyment of health. Prominent among these we might enumerate Mr. HARRISON LIGHTFOOT, of Huntsville Alabama. Mr. L. has suffered as much from Epilepsy, as any pass a week without having an attack, and often falling in the streets of Hunsville. He is now fully restored and has not had an attack for more than a year. Dr. Hance's Pills have been the sure cause of this cure. These pills also cure as modifications of Fits Spasms, Cramps &c., and are very serviceable for persons of weak nerves. Dr. Hance, sends them to any part of the country on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.—Address Seth S. Hance' 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Speculation and Speculators.

These were words once of discreditable import. A merchant once would think himself disgraced if it was said of him, that he was in a speculation. But this was the fruits of the Old Fogyism of our English education and habits. They do not belong to this fast nation of ours. It is not the philosophy of Young America. Walk through the Patent Office at washington and look at the countless millions of inventions, and you will come to the conclusion, that the busy brains of our people must have been speculating and that the speculators was in the rightful employment of his money and his wits. We afford to our readers a chance to speculate by advertising the Georgia State Lottery, McKINNEY & CO., Managers; and the only difference it seems to us, between this and other speculations, is, that this furnishes the greatest number of prizes.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 18th day of August, 1859, a Negro woman, who gives no name or owner, about sixty-five or seventy years of age. She cannot speak plainly enough to be understood.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.
Aug. 25, 1859.

Death in the Pulpit.

The Morehouse (La.) Advocate relates the following singular scene:

"A most remarkable visitation of Divine Providence occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on Sunday night last, that it ever has befallen us to record. At an early hour the church was crowded to hear the Rev. John B. Spencer deliver a sermon, and we in common with many of our citizens were an eye-witness to the scene we are about to relate. After several appropriate hymns had been sung, in which he led with a full and melodious voice, heard above the congregation, all remained quiet as death, anxious to see and hear the comparative stranger and messenger of God. He arose; apparently in full vigor of health, with calm and serene countenance—read a chapter in the Bible and gave out his hymn, joining in the singing with the same warmth and energy as before.

Kneeling in prayer, the fervor of his devout supplications moved many of his hearers to tears, and seems ringing in our ears even now, while we are attempting to describe the scene. He took his text from 1st Corinthians, 3d chapter, 21st; 22d and 23d verses, which read as follows: "Therefore, let no man glory in men, for all things are yours, whether Paul, or Appolos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, are all yours, and you are Christ's and Christ is God's." After explaining the circumstances under which Paul wrote this portion of his letter to the Corinthians, he led off in a very clear, forcible and impressive tone of voice to unfold the beauties of his subject. Not a stir from his attentive audience disturbed the pious man of God, who was delivering an excellent and well-timed discourse, which seemed to facinate all who were in the sound of his voice. He proceeded in the same forcible style, until he had finished about half of his discourse, and was dwelling *upon that portion of his text* included in the words, "or life or death," when he suddenly stopped, as if hesitating; attempting again to proceed, he could only, with faltering voice, repeat, "all are yours," and with an expression of joy, sank back speechless in the pulpit. Restoratives were used, but all seemed of no avail, and he was borne from the church lifeless, as it were, and expired in a few hours.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Special Administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Brock, dec'd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 15th day of August, 1859, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or they will be barred—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN BROCK.
Aug 25, 1859—6t. Special Adm'r.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County,

Court of Probate for said county,
Special Term, August 17,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Daniel T. Ryan and Thomas R. Rowland, Administrators of the Estate of Nancy Ann Rowland, deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that the 14th day of September, 1859, be set for making said settlement.

It is further ordered, that notice of the filing said account & vouchers, and of the day set for making said settlement be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed & published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to the heirs of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 14th day of September, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, *Judge of Probate*, at office on this 17th day of Aug., A. D. 1859.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Aug. 18, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Philips, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala, on the 2nd day of August, 1859, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ABEL PHILIPS,
CHA'S W. P. PHILIPS, } Adm's
Aug. 11, 1859—6t.

J. R. CAVETT,

(LATE OF MOBILE)

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a complete assortment of the very best quality of

GROCERIES,

Rio, Laguyra, Java, and other kinds of **Coffee,**
Brown, Crushed and Loaf **Sugars,**
Syrup & Sugarhouse **Molasses,**
Star, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES,
TEAS, of various descriptions,
CHEESE, Pickles, Pepper Spice,
TOBACCO, Cigars and Snuff,
POWDER, LEAD and SHOT,
SALT, in Barrels and Sacks,
OILS, Paints, White Lead, &c, &c. &c.
With many other articles too numerous to mention.

He particularly solicits a call from persons in the up country, to whom it is most convenient to lay in their supplies of Groceries in Selma, confident that he can supply them with every variety, suit them in quality and price, and make it to their interest to trade.

Selma, August 25, 1859.—1y.

REAPING MACHINES!

HARDWARE AND IRON.

HARPER & BUTLER,

HEAVY DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Old stand of R. T. McCay, Broad Street. Rome, Ga.

THERE is not a singleticle of Hardware ENUMERATED in any advertisement, or thought of by any person that they do not keep.

THEIR GOODS ARE FOR SALE LOW!

No house this side of Augusta can undersell them.
No house this side of Augusta SHALL undersell them.

His connection with his old friends and customers has been extremely pleasant to them. They thank them for past favors, and most earnestly solicit a continuation of patronage and friendship. To those who have not as yet honored them with their patronage, he asks to call and see them—it may be for their good—at least will do no harm!!

Aug. 25, 1859.—1y.

Threshers and Horse Powers.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING Ware-house.

THE CENTRAL WARE HOUSE COMPANY AT SELMA.

ARE now prepared to receive and forward, with dispatch, all Goods and produce consigned to them for shipment by Rail R. River or otherwise. They have a large and commodious Brick-Ware House on the bank of the river, and will furnish all needful accommodations and will receive and forward Goods &c., at as low rates as can be done through any other channel.

Strict attention given to the measurement of Goods, the settlement of Freight Bills, and taking receipts and Bills of Landing, for goods and produce, and forwarding duplicates for the same.

They also receive produce on consignment for sale and attend strictly to filling all cash orders for Goods and do a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Goods intended for this House should be marked and consigned, specially to the "Central Ware House," otherwise they are liable to be divided

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving & forwarding Goods	20c per Bbl
If stored over 1 Month	10c. additional.
Packages under one Bbl.	10c.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Selling Cotton	50c per Bale
" other produce	6 1-2 per cent
" Purchasing Goods	2 1-2 per "

"And Freights and Charges on Goods when there is no deposit 5 per cent. Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying Freights, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for Freight and Storage due when Goods are forwarded.

R. HAGOOD, } Managers.
C. B. WHITE,

J. W. LAPSLEY, }
E. T. WATTS } Proprietors.
C. B. WHITE
R. HAGOOD.

P. S.—No charge for Drayage to or from the Rail road on Goods Consigned to us.

Aug. 29, 185.

G. P. SAVAGE,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST,

SELMA, ALABAMA.

ARE prepared to execute orders for DRUGS and MEDICINES, and all articles pertaining to the Drug Business with their customary despatch.

The same attention will be given as heretofore to have every article of as good quality as represented, and in no instance will anything be put up that is of a doubtful character.

SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS furniture and fixtures, and all articles required for the profession and trade will be furnished—and ORDERS BY MAIL will have the same attention as if left in person.

Country Merchants and Physicians who would like to see the difference between our goods and those generally sold, are invited to call and examine, or to send their orders and make the comparison at home.

Our Bottled Goods, Essences, &c., are prepared with unusual care, so that there is no loss by leakage or breakage.

Pure Drugs and Good Medicines can be obtained at the *PHYSICIANS DRUG STORE* at as low prices as many purchasers are paying for those that are inferior, adulterated, carelessly put up.

It is our intention to maintain the reputation we have established in selling none but *PURE* Drugs and Medicine, and we, therefore, invite you to examine our stock before buying elsewhere; believing that we can show you inducements seldom offered in this city.

G. P. SAVAGE.
Corner Bread and Selma sts., Selma, Ala.

Selma, Aug. 25, 1859.—1y.

DO YOU WANT A FIRST RATE Buggy or Carriage

OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF HICKORY, at ***LOWER PRICES*** than any other Establishment in the South? If you do, call on

M. L. PALMER,
Rome, Ga.

Where you can also find the celebrated SALADEE PATENT BUGGY, the best plan for the construction of Buggies ever invented. They run lighter, ride easier and last longer than any other Buggy in the world.

Repairing done cheap at short notice. ***ALL work warranted***

SILVER-PLATING done to order.

Rome, Ga. February 3, 1859—1y

DR. T. C. BRANNON.

Formerly of Gadsden, is now permanently located on the Road leading from Gadsden to Ashville, one mile below Sulphur Spring.

He will cheerfully attend day & night calls, for rich & Poor at the following Reduced Rates, viz;

	$	cts
Mileage per day, 4 miles and under.		50
" " night, " "		100
" " day, from 4 miles to 10		33 1-3
" " night " " "		75
" " day, 10 miles and over		25
" " night " " "		50

Presception & medicine at Bedside (for ordinary cases) $1, Prescription at Office, for Chronic or Acute Disease, with medicine & written directions, when necessary, $1 cash One Dollar & 50 cents if Booked.

Midwifery—ordinary cases—$1, no mileage. Surgical cases treated at the usual rates.

Dr. Brannon, having been generally successful in curing many obstinate forms of Chronic Disease, viz. Dropsy Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Womb, Liver, Kidneys, & also ulcers, Scrofula, Pulmonary Consumption, (In the incipient Stage) &. &c., Offers to treat them through the mail, or otherwise; giving plain & full directions, with a *safe & efficient* Treatment at the above low rates. Persons ordering medicine will give the History of the disease & symptoms.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, T. C. BRANNON, M. D.
Beebe Springs, P. O. St. Clair County, Ala.
Reference, Citizens of Gadsden & vicinity.
Aug. 8, 1859.—1y.

BAGGING & ROPE.

A Superior lot of GUNNY BAGGING Machine and Hand spun ROPE.

For sale by
J. B. & G. H. FORNEY.

August 11, 1859.

Boots and Shoes,

SOMETHING superior in quality and finish just received by
J. D. HOKE & BRO.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County,
Special Term, August 16th,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Wm. W. Little and Caleb G. Morgan, Executors of the Estate of Samuel Morgan, dec'd and filed their accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that the 12th day of Sept next be set apart for making said settlement.

It is further ordered that notice of the day of the filing of said account & vouchers and of the day set for making said settlement be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said 12th day of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed as filed, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, on this the 16th day of August, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 18, '59—3t.

NOTICE.—My wife Martha Jane Kimbrell, having left my house without my consent, all persons are forwarned from boarding or trading with her on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same.

MANING KIMBRELL.

August 25, 1859.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH
TO ALL MANKIND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A BOON TO THE SICK?

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills & necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; HOLLOWAY'S INVALUABLE PILLS have become the HOUSEHOLD REMEDY of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the radix or root of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease reinvigorate & restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of vital & functionary reformation.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, & the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, & all other signs of a diseased liver, & other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

The proper quantum and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids & secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and resuscitating the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES.

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations its effects is all but miraculous.

UNREFUTED PROOF.

The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of his noble remedy, & certificates in every living language bear witness to the undeniableness of their intrinsic worth.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,
Bowel Complaints,	Dropsy,
Coughs,	Debility,
Colds,	Fever and Ague
Chest Diseases,	Female Complaints,
Costiveness,	Headaches,
Dyspepsia,	Indigestion,
Influenza,	Stone and Gravel,
Inflamation,	Secondary symptoms
Inward Weakness,	Venereal Affections.
Liver Complaints,	Worms of all kinds
Lowness of Spirit.	Piles.

☞CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detections of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactories of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

April 21, 1859—1y.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic.* It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the LIVER—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach & prevent the food from rising & souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious TYPE. It operates with certainty, & thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

The Liver Invigorator

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggist. Sep 9—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County,
Special Term, August 17,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came Daniel T. Ryan and Benjamin C. Wyly, Adm's of the Estate of R. D. Rowland, dec'd, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that the 14th day of September, 1859, be set apart as a day for the making of said settlement.

It is further ordered that notice of the day of the filing of said account & of the day set for making said settlement be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the Legatees of said estate, & all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said 14th day of September, 1859, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed and passed upon as filed, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of Probate, at office on this 17th day of August, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 18, 1859.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County, }

Court of Probate for said county,
Special Term, August 13,
A. D. 1859.

THIS day came J. M. Anderson, O. & P. Anderson, Administrators of the Estate of Mary W. Perry, deceased and filed their written petition praying an order & decree of said court authorising them to sell the real estate belonging to said Estate for division, representing that an equal, fair & beneficial division cannot be made without a sale of the same Said Real Estate is described in said petition as being the South East fourth of North West fourth of section 10, Township 13, Range 10. Also South West fourth of North West fourth of section 10 Township 13, Range 10. Also North West fourth of North West fourth section 10, Township 13, Range 10 East, Coosa Land District in said County of Calhoun.

It is ordered by this Court that this 13th day of Oct. next be set for the hearing & determining upon said petition.

It is further ordered that notice of the day of the filing of said petition & of the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed & published in said county for forty days prior to said day, as a notice to the distributees of said estate, and all other persons concerned to be & appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the Court house of said county on said 13th day of Oct. next, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 13th day of August, A. D. 1859.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 18, 1859—6t.

N. YORK & CHARLESTON Steamship Line,

Through Tickets.

From New Orleans to to N. York,		$30 00
" Mobile to	"	25 00
" Montgomery, Ala.,	"	26 00
" Atlanta, Geo.	"	23 00
" Augusta, Geo.	"	20 00

☞Can be had on applications at the Rail Road Ticket Offices at each point.

UNITED STATES MAIL

Steamships through in 48 to 50 Hours.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons, M. BERRY, Commander.
NASHVILLE, } L. M. MURRY,
1800 Tons. } Commander.
JAMES ADGER, } A. ANDREWS,
1500 Tons. } Commander.
MARION, } W. J. FOSTER,
1500 Tons. } Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES

Every Wednesday & Saturday

AT HIGH WATER.

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, & speed, are unrivalled on the coasts. Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, willensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation elegant State Room accommodaitons, Freight or passage, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf,

Charleston to N. York, Cabin passage $15
Steerage, 8.

March 11, 1859.—1y.

For Philadelphia, New York, &c.

FROM

Charleston and Savannah

CABIN PASSAGE $15::::::::::STEERAGE $5
Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1860:::::::::$25.

THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia,** Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State,** Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *regular* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The ***State of Georgia*** sails from Savannah every ten days, as follows, Feb. 22d, March 4, 14, &c.

The ***Keystone State*** sails from Charleston every ten days as follows: Feb. 16th, 26th, March 9th, 19th, &c.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 18 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GREINER, & Co.
Agents at Savannah.
T. S. & T. G. BUDD, *Agents at Charleston.*

Feb. 4, 1859.—1y.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

Land and Mineral Springs

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, on **Monday the 14th day of November next,** the following described land belonging to the estate of the late George Wood, dec. to wit: A tract of land containing 160 Acres, 25 or 30 Acres cleared and in cultivation. Lying in Calhoun Co. three miles east of Greensport, on the road leading from Gilbert's Ferry to Talladega. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and all necessary out houses. There is near the buildings a fine Chalybeate spring, believed to be the strongest water, and boldest stream of any of like character in East Alabama, if not in the State.—There is also near, a large, bold, Spring of Limestone water, the branch running near the house, affording convenien facilities for stock water, &c. The location is exceedingly healthy, and one of the finest summer residences in this end of the State. Also, a good orchard of select fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above described land will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, payments to be made in equal, annual installments, interest on the whole from date, payable annually.

J. P. Wood, & } Exrs.
J. H. L. Wood, }

Aug. 4 1959.—td.

Coosa River Land

FOR SALE.

ON **Monday the 7th day of November next,** we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late George Wood, dec'd, lying on Coosa River, five miles below Greensport, on the Coosa Valley and Talladega Road. The tract contains about

One Thousand Acres.

About **400 Acres of River and Creek Bottom,** 350 acres in cultivation, embracing an Island of 160 acres of level Land, entirely above overflow, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Wheat, all of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Cabins, Gin House and Screw, Cribs, Stables, &c.

Terms of Sale.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, payments to be made in equal annual installments, with interest on the whole from date payable annually. Notes with good and approved security will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ALSO—At the same time and place, the following described

PERSONAL PROPERTY

will be sold, to-wit:

Fifteen head of Horses,
Fifty head of Cattle,

About **75 or 100 Pork Hogs,** and about 100 STOCK HOGS. Two Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon, one top Buggy, COTTON GIN and THRASHER, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. 300 or 400 bushels of WHEAT. Corn, Fodder, &c.

TERMS OF SALE made known on the day.

J. P. WOOD, } *Exrs.*
J. H. L. WOOD, }

August 4, 1859.—td.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. W. BLANDIN,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES GRATLY REDUCED.

Selma, Feb. 17 1859—1y.

ETOWAH HOUSE,

ROME, GA.

L. P. THOMAS. Proprietor,

(LATE OF EATONTON HOTEL.)

The Stage Offices are kept at this house AND IT IS NEAREST THE DEPOT.

April 21, 1859.

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and customers, who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, that, after several weeks absence, for recreation, with a view to improve his health, he has again resumed the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

east of the Court House, first door north of the Drug Store, *sign of the Golden Watch* where he may be found *prompt* and *ready* to wait upon his customers, in the repair of Watches, Jewelry, &c, with his usual courtesy and fidelity; thereby soliciting a liberal share of public patronage in his line of business. ☞*All work warranted*

W. J. JOHNSON.

Jacksonville, Ala., July 14, 1859.—tf.

P. S. Customers can be supplied with watches of any desired quality, upon short notice. Propositions for credit will receive no attention. ☞*Terms strictly Cash.*

W. TAYLOR. WALKER CURRY.

TAYLOR & CURRY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE Subscribers return their acknowledgements to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them for the past eighteen months.—They respectfully invite attention to their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which is complete, and will be sold at as low rates as can be purchased in Selma, or any other market in the interior.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
OILS, PAINTS, DYESTFFS,
Varnishes, Painters' Materials,
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
Putty, Window Glass *of all sizes,*
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH
Perfumeries, Fine Hair Oils &
POMATUMS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
And Toilet Articles,
TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, FLESH,
And Crumb Brushes,
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, &
Supporters,
HAIR DYES & RESTORATIVES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments,
SPICES, SMOKING TOBACCO,
Snuffs, Fine Chewing Tobacco,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Inks, Stationery,
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,
Spts. Turpentine, Fluid Lamps,
KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

Also, Pure Wines, Brandies and other **Liquors** for medical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

☞Orders from the country promptly attended to, and all medicines, warranted fresh and pure, and put up in the best style. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.

TAYLOR & CURRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 11, 1859—1y.

Jacksonville Male ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will open, the next session of the Jacksonville Male Academy, under the patronage of the Trustees, on Monday the 15th day of August next, the session to continue four months, and be charged in proportion. He will afford every facility to young men, preparing for College or business: and should the school justify it, he will employ a competent assistant.

The following are the rates of Tuition per session of five months.

1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing & Mental Arithmetic. : :	$8
2d Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, : : : : : : :	$10
3rd Class—Higher English branches including Algebra & Geometry, :	$16
4th—Languages, Latin, Greek and French, : : : : : : : : : : :	$20

Pupils will be charged from time of entry until the close of the term. Deductions will only be made in cases of protracted illness, death or removal.

F. H. GOODWIN.

July 28, 1859.—tf.

SELMA BOOK STORE,

J. M. WEST,

Bookseller and Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOKS *PAPER,* *&C.,*

Kept constantly on hand & sold very low.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

Selma, Feb. 17 '59.—1y.

Economy & Progression.

In this, the age of advancement, many things new and invaluable have been introduced—not the phantoms and chimeras of other ages, but new ones, of sound and practical utility. In no department is progression better marked or more visibly to be seen than in the medical, when originating with competent men, and confined to scientific limits. Precisely of that character are the following remedial agents; which will prove more efficient, or are so often needed.

DR. LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A new and certain cure for Coughs, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds etc., among children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive have been promptly cured by using a few bottles, and wearing the Little's Strengthening Plasters on the chest. As an anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

DR. LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No's. 1 and 2, the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) that has been much improved upon in this country; & from its unexampled success is likely to supercede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhoeal, Blenorrhoeal and Leuchorrhoeal or Flour Albus Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from anything to be found in the United States in Pharmacopoea or in private practice; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

DOLLAR VERMIFUGE.

Prepared and put up in bottles and vials, only by C. W. Little, In using, nothing else is required to relieve children of worms; and, besides being one of the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children; for *eight* out of every *ten cases* generally require it.

DR. LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have beed cured by this remedy, and since the introduction of the No 2 prepaaation (being stonger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of Plasters, and is almost infallible.

In addition, the Proprietor prepares, for the great convenience and certainty in prescribing, Strengthening Plasters, of the most superior quality, Improved Cook's Pills (*an easy billious cathartic*) Vegetable Pills (*a mild cathartic to obviate costiveness*) Antacid (*for tightness and acidity of the stomach.*) Tonic Bitters, etc., which will be sent on consignment if ordered.

Medicines, like everything else, are better and more economically supplied to the great mass of the people by merchandise than in any other way.

Physicians are referred to the 13th page of Dr. Little's phamplet, to the catalogue of medicines of the Materia Medica, that he uses in compounding his different remedies, and asked to say if they are not the chief reliance of the profession, as he himself has practised medicine extensively for more than ten years, before retiring to the drug business.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in all the Southern States they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day.)

N. B.—All orders and letters on business are to be sent in future to LITTLE & BRO. *Macon,* Georgia. instead of Philadelphia

Wholesale Agents, Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., McKesson & Robins, New York. & T. M. Cunningham, Selma, Ala.

Sold in Jacksonville by Hendrick & Nisbet.

In Alexandria by J. J. Vandever.

In Oxford by Dr. S. C. Williams, and by Merchants & Druggists generally. July 21.

Cures Guaranteed.

Piles & Fistula,
Cancers & Scrofula
Strictures, Tumors, Wens,
and all other diseases of the skin

CURED.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.

Mar. 3 1859—1y. Huntsville, Ala.

J. B. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Stationer,

SELMA, ALA.

J. B. C. has constantly on sale, at low prices a large stock of

LAW, MEDICAL, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ALSO,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Extensive and Elegant Variety of Paper Hangings, Cutlery, Gold Pens, Pencils, Music, &c., &c.

Magazines and Periodicals Supplied.

☞Prompt attention to orders from the Country. Selma, Ala. Aug 9, 1858.

Wheat Wanted.

FROM 20,000 to 50,000 BUSHELS of Wheat will be purchased by the undersigned, and the best cash price paid, delivered either at our Mills or Cane Creek or Choccolocco.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

J. N. MONTGOMERY

DEALER IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN

MARBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Calhoun & surrounding country, that he has on hand, the largest assortment of MARBLE ever in the State, and that he is prepared to execute all orders for MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and all other Grave Stones, as well as all kinds of Marble Work.

He is determined that his work shall give satisfaction. His shop is on Broad Street, opposite the store of P. J. WEAVER, where he solicits calls from those desiring work in his line. As he is determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in the State.

Selma, Ala. Feb. 17 1858.

DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA.

The Specific Remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Chlorosis, and the Complaints of Women, Loss of Energy, Wasting, &c., &c.

This extraordinary CHEMICAL PREPARATION of PHOSPHORUS, (the prophylactic and curative properties of which were discovered by Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris,) is performing wonderful cures throughout Europe and the United States, having already attained, since its introduction, a remarkable popularity, both with the medical profession and the public. It is purely scientific preparation, acting with absolute certainty, and of invariable efficacy in all stages of Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases. The

Cure of Consumption,

In the second and third stages (a. a period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs itself is sufficient to produce death. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most sharply marked recovering as rapidly as others.

This Remedy has not only a curative effect but will, if used whenever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus act as a preventative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.

It is impossible, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, to furnish the overwhelming proofs in my possession in regard to the success of this new and specific treatment for one of the most terrible scourges of the human race. But in order to satisfy the numerous inquirers who are daily, addressing me for information, I have just published a translation of

DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION, Comprising his Report made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris; Notes of Cases, and Letters, Documents, Testimonials, &c., which, together with a Circular, will be sent on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to cover the expenses of postages.

☞Those therefore, who wish relidble information previous to deciding whether to try this extraordinary remedy, should lose no time in writing for Dr. Churchill's Treatise. Thousands would be restored to health by placing themselves under this treatment during the Summer, which is the most favorable season; but who, if they delay, may go down to premature graves.

☞Price of Winchester's genuine preparation," of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (in Syrup), $2 per bottle; three bottles for $7. Single bottles in concentrated solution, by mail, when specially requested, $2 each. The Dry Salts furnished to the Profession. Each bottle has full directions for use, with my fac simile signature. Use no other.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the sole General Depot in the United States by

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, 43, John st.
N. Y.

July 14, '59.—1y.

THE World's Great Exhibition. PRIZE MEDAL, awarded

to C. MEYER, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

July 28, 1859.—3m.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D. D. D, Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Millitary College and Professor of Engineering.

JAMES. F. HAMILTON, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

J. H. STEWART, A. M. Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

GEORGE S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany and Natural History

Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D. Surgeon.

The First Term of the Academic Year 1859-60 commences on the 5th of September 1859.

The Second Term commences on the 23rd of January, 1860. Commencement Exercises take place on the 7th of June, 1860.

Tuition Boarding, Washing, Fuel Rooms Servants attendance, and Use of Arms $105 per term. Matriculation Fee, $5. Students are required to furnish their rooms. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-keeping and Fencing each $10 per Term of twenty weeks.

In the regular Collegiate Course the ancient reputation of the University for Scientific and Classical Scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time, every facility afforded those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular College Classes, there is also a Preparatory Class. Students under 14 years of age will not be admitted.

By the the aid of Millitary Discipline, effective government is established, and health physical culture good order and industrious habits are promoted.

For Catalogues or additional information apply to any Member of the Faculty, or

B. R. JOHNSHN, Supt.

July, 1st, 1859.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE undersigned informs the public that he is prepared, at his shop situated one fourth of a mile from Tengues cross Roads, on the Weloweo road, to execute all work in his line with despatch, in the neatest and most durable manner, and at prices as reasonable as any in the county.

Wagons & Buggies,

Constantly on hand for sale, made of the most durable materials and of the latest improvements. Repairing of all kinds on Wagon, and Carriages.

Boots & Shoes,

Of every description, made by an excellent workman, kept constantly on hand and for sale at the same place.

Family Groceries,

Of good quality, of almost every variety, kept constantly on hand and for sale at very reasonable prices.

J. F. DAVIS

Aug. 18, 1859.—4t.

5,000 Lbs.

CHOICE, WELL CURED

BACON,

For Sale by

JULY 28. D. A. SELF.

New Firm.

MILLS & SUMTER,

ROME, GA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
In every kind and style of

FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, &c.

Manufacturers also, of all Styles of

SASH & BLINDS,

AND PANNEL DOORS.

With an extensive Shop & Machinery,

Can Manufacture largely and SUPPLY all the Country with FURNITURE—common and rich, SASH & BLINDS, &c. at low prices.

We INVITE all persons to our WARE ROOM.

FINE BURIAL CASES always on hand, and COFFINS made at short notice.

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

C. W. MILLS. JAMES M. SUMTER.

July 28, 1859.—1y.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David B. Stewart, and against William J. Turquitt and George W. Pinson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the following described property to-wit: all the interest, right, title, claim or demand that George W. Pinson has in and to the following land belonging to the estate of Joseph Pinson, dec'd, to-wit: In the south east fourth of section three, sixty acres, in the North half of section 10, 98 acres; all in township 15, range 8, levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of David B. Stewart.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.

July 28, 1859.—5t.—$6.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, her tract of Land lying 4 1-2 miles east of Jacksonville, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. About sixty acres cleared, under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard; an excellent well of pure, never-failing water in the yard, and two fresh never-failing branches running through the land, affording very convenient stock water. The land is so situated that the mountain lying on the west, affords excellent range for stock, and cannot be hemmed up. These & other advantages which might be mentioned, will make it the interest of any one wishing to purchase, to call and examine the land for themselves.

RACHAEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

July 28, 1859—5t.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES!

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GA.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000.

TICKETS ONLY $10!

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Manager,

Successors to S. SWAN & CO.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co. Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for SEP. 1859, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 36 *draws Saturday,* September 3, 1859
" 37 " " " 10, 1859
" 38 " " " 17, 1859
" 39 " " " 24, 1859

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 Tickets!

Five Thousand four hundred & 85 Prizes.

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO
EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN SEP.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prizes of		1,500
1 "	20,000	50 "		500
1 "	10,000	100 "		400
1 "	5,000	100 "		300
1 "	4,000	100 "		150
1 "	3,000	100 "		100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of	$400 apx to	$50,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 "	300 "	20,000	" "	1,200
4 "	250 "	10,000	" "	1,000
4 "	225 "	5,000	Pr are	900
4 "	200 "	4,000	" "	800
4 "	150 "	3,000	" "	600
4 "	100 "	1,500	" "	400
5,000 "	20 are			100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to $320,000
Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

Remember that every prize in the above Scheme is drawn, and payable in full without deductions.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets		$80
Certificate "	10 Half	"	40
" "	10 Quarter	"	20
" "	10 Eighths	"	10

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 513.

Draws Wednesday, SEP 28th, 1859,
ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

Nearly one Prize to every two Tickets!

1 Grand Prize of $30,000!

1 Prize of $13,742	5 Prizes of	$1,000
5 " of 2,000	10 "	600

34 412 Prizes, Amt'g to $567,962!

Tickets $10, Halves 5, Quarters $2 50.

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes willbe sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of forty days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK & EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE" or the Express Company cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or certificates by Mail or Express, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & Co. Augusta, Geo.
or, WOOD, EDDY & Co. Atlanta,
or WOOD, EDDY & Co. Wilmington Delaware.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashvill Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, New York Herald & New York Times.

THE WEE BIT BIRDIE.

There was a little maiden
Walked at her father's side;
All through the daised meadows,
In the cool of eventide.

He called her his wee bit birdie,
For as they went along,
To him her clatter sounded
More sweet than any song

And the blinking stars and the stillness,
And the amber swimming West,
Filled with wonder and feeling,
The wee bit birdie's breast.

And she prattled a hundred fancies,
Child like, quaint, and fair—
She longed to be the thistle-down,
And sail the evening air;

And water from the mid-way ether,
The deep green earth grow dim;
Then follow the sinking sun, to break
In some brightening East with him.

Or, in an ancient forest
To live a fairie q'ueen,
And be served by a myriad sprites
In silver suit and sheen;

And the never-fading flowers to wear
That grow by the fairie wells,
And over the fairie lakes that glide,
To the chiming of the unseen bells.

And to speak, and a palace should stand
Where the wood-grass whistled wild,
Porphyry arches, and carven pearl,
Over crystal pillars piled.

Once again he walked the meadows,
In the gloaming's golden grey,
But not the wee bit birdie came
That daisy-whitened way.

For we suffer a will we do not ken,
And the kind mysterious powers
Had changed those child-like dreams to fact
In a higher sense than ours.

And her pulsing stream of soul had run
To its main-like home afar,
Beyond the light of the farthest sun
And highest hanging star

And purer blooms the wee bird wore
Than in fairie world ever blew,
And a brighter than fairie crown she bore,
And a sweeter life she knew!

The Old Village Minister.

Many a reader's heart will respond in almost tearful sympathy, to the emotions under which this beautiful picture of the "Old Virginia Minister" and the Sabbath Associations of other days must have been sketched.

In an eastern paper we read a line or two the other day—the brief announcement of a death. It was in little type; it was without note or comment; only the death of the old village minister.

And so, the gray-haired man who was minister is dead; whose feet as they walked on Zion's hill, were very beautiful in our eyes. How well do we remember when the storm came up, and the sun was hidden, and cloud called out to cloud, that we wished "the minister" would come, for surely no harm could enter the dwelling that he blest! We used to forget about the falling sparrows, but then we had faith in Him, and many a time did we wonder and doubt whether he ever could die like other men; and whether he would not be wafted away, like the prophet of old in a chariot of fire.

Then, they had not thrown away the old deacon and got one that was new; a sleek-looking juvenile deacon, with glossy black hair. The gallery was not gay with red curtains on rings, from behind which came whispers and songs Then we had St. Martin's, St. Thomas and Mear.

Shall we ever hear Denmark and Corinth again? Sweetly rose Dundee's wild warble in those long gone days; Old Hundred, and Wells and Petersboro—how grand they were when the breath of the great congregation went up together, and the voices of matron and maiden were blended.

How distinctly the picture rises in memory; the plain old church and the people singing before the Lord. The minister "read for their instruction" every Sabbath morning and prayed for the lambs of the flock and for them that were feeble and old, that God would have them all in his good keeping, guide them beside the still waters, and gather them all in the fold at last. How much snow there used to be sprinkled about them in June—time's snows on the locks of the old. They fell as there's less of it now; that the children whose feet swung clear of that floor, are the men and women of to-day; and the voice of the elder is stilled, and the prayers that he uttered are ended. They have removed the old square pulpit, as high as a house, that succeeded the swallow's nest of a pulpit, that hung there beneath a flower-shaped bell that Linneaus never numbered nor named. We are sorry that the old square look out between heaven and earth is removed, for it was for years among the mysteries of childhood, what there might be in it—if ever an angel, and where the minister went when we could not see him. Often had we stood at the feet of the stairs that led up to mystery; but only once did we venture to ascend them. Judge of our disappointment, that there was nothing of gold there; no glories that we have read of in the Apocalypse; for we fancied there were; there were a rough, bare floor, and unenshrined beneath, old worn Bible, an ancient copy of Watt's Psalmody, and a little pile of Sunday School books in a corner.

And it was thence, from the midst of such a place, those words of eloquence had come, that charmed, and thrilled, and awed us then; that charm, and trill, and awe us in memory yet.—We ascended the little platform, and yet standing upon tiptoe, looked over the high breast work upon the empty pews; there was something very grand about it, we thought that almost made us breathless, and, stealing down, we left the sacred place; more sacred to us than any we have seen since, save the the spot where the minister has wearied and slept.

The members of the old congregation have gone up to loftier courts, and we shall see them no more. The grandmothers, in sober black, that came tottering in with their white handkerciefs smoothly folded and laid upon their arms; the fair-browed girls that sung the alto and the air; the children, with the sprigs of caraway and dill; the beaux whose head blossomed like an almond tree, hard by the pulpit door; the old women, that in winter time brought tin foot stoves for a solace; the little paper fans, that waved, when day were summer like, so many little wings about the church, as if the old minister had a family of cherubims for audience; the old doxology they used to sing last in the afternoon; the trembling benedictions, like the blessings of a patriarch, they received; these we shall never see and hear again as they were.

No longer, in Sabbath noons, do they sit upon the grass beneath the old poplars, and talk in tone subdued, while taking their frugal meal; no longer do they linger among the old, gray gravestones of "the burying ground that is since a "cemetry," and contemplate the stone-willows that never put forth a leaf; for the times have changed and there is but one sermon a day and those who brought their dinners of old, have sat down most of them, to the feast of the lamb, where the tree of life, the true tree of heaven, and no poplar, is blooming forever.

The deaf who sat on the pulpit stairs in those olden times, can hear the waving of a seraph's wing to day, for the "daughters of music" have been lifted from the dust wherein they were lying; the old blind man, whose doubtful feet young eyesdid guide, lives now in morning light; the old black Jonah, that stole softly in, and sat humbly down in a pew beside the door, has been made white at last, and bidden to come up higher.

We think it ought to be set down upon a map somewhere, that the old church was very near the "house not made with hands"—only the graveyard's breadth removed. We think it ought somewhere to be written. "The house that they builded of old—let it remain forever. Give to them the silvering of the wall they hallowed; let the wind and the songs the dead sinners began, and the rains fall on the echoless threshold."—*Chicago Journal.*

EXECUTION OF COLONEL HAYNE.—*Among the distinguished men who fell* victims during the war of the American Revolution, was Col Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina; a man who, by his amiability of character and high sentiments of honor and uprightness, had secured the good will and affection of all who knew him. He had a wife and six small children, the oldest a boy of thirteen years of age. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, fell a victim to disease; an event hastened not improbably by the inconveniences and sufferings incident to a state of war, in which the whole family largely participated. Col. Hayne himself was taken prisoner by the British forces, and in a short time was executed on the gallows, under circumstances calculated to excite the deepest commiseration. A great number of persons, both English and American, interceded for his life. The ladies of Charleston signed a petition in his behalf; his motherless children were presented on their bended knees as humble suitors for their beloved father; but all in vain. During the imprisonment of the father, the eldest son was permitted to stay with him in prison. Beholding his only surviving parent, for whom he felt the deepest affection, loaded with irons and condemned to die, he was overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow. The wretched father endeavored to console him, by reminding him that the unavailing grief of the son tended only to increase his own misery; that we came into this world merely to die; and he could even rejoice that his troubles were so near an end. "To-morrow," said he, "I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of execution; and when I am dead, take my body and bury it by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck, crying, "Oh, my father! my father! I will die for you! I will die with you!" Col. Hayne, as he was loaded with irons, was unable to return the embrace of his son, and merely said to him in reply—"Live my son; live to honor God by a good life; live to serve your country; and live to take care of your brother and little sisters." The next morning Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of executions. His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said: "Now, my son, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and all my life's sorrows. Beyond that, the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much at heart our separation; it will be but short. To-day I die; and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow me." "Yes, my father," replied the broken-hearted youth, "I shall shortly follow you, for, indeed, I feel that I cannot live long." And his melancholy anticipation was fulfilled in a manner more dreadful than is implied in the mere extinction of life. On seeing his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly; but soon as he saw that sight, the fountains of his tears were stanched, and he never wept more. He died insane; and in his last moments often called upon his father, in terms that brought tears from the hardest hearts.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE PEACE.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Milan says that when the news of the peace came, he saw a young French officer at the Cafe de l'Europa draw his sword, after reading the bulletin, and break it against the marble table at which he sat. He heard others, who related the insulting words with which he had been assailed by the populace, sympathising with the feeling which had dictated those words, and only pleading their innocence of the transactions of thier sovereign. The revulsion was so sudden and blasting to the Italians, that in one day five persons were carried to the mad-house, raving maniacs.

THE RIVER THAMES.—The offensive state of the Thames is exciting general remark in London. The *Times says*; "it is exhaling effluvia more terrible if possible, than those which created a panic last year; the committees of the House of Commons are obliged to sit with their windows closed, in order to escape the stench which rises from the river, and penetrates every corner of the edifice which is not closed against it.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—*It is stated that* the Third avenue city railway company in New York have commenced running their cars from the Astor House to Harlem, eight miles for six cents.

Great Arrival.

J. FISHER,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

HAS just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Trunks.

ALL are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place—one door north of O. H. P. Wayne's, Market street, Chattanooga.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY

STRAW GOODS.

Pedal Bloomer, buttons; Brown Leghorn Bloomers. Drooping Leghorn Bloomers. Mixed straw Equestrian. Mixed straw Wm. Tell. Assorted Dangles Drab do., Brown Dangles Lace trimmed.

Gentlemen's Fashionable Moleskin Hats,
" " Black " Casmere " "

Gents' and Boys' Straw Goods, of all styles and qualities, Everett Bell Crowned Hats, Mt. Vernon Leghorn Hats. Boys' fancy trimmed Hats, Just received at J. FISHER'S.

mar10, 1859.—6m.

BOOK & JOB

Printing.

HAVING a large amount of ornamental & display type, together with the combined materials of the Republican and Sunny South Offices, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in the most neat and expeditious manner: such as Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Billheads, Blanks, &c., &c.

We respectfully request our friends not to send their work to distant cities, when they can get it done equally as well at home, and a great deal cheaper.

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the *Flouring Mill is of the best material*, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Feb'y 3 1859.—tf

BAARCKEE & KIENKE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

ROYAL STREET,

Under the Battle House, North of the Entrance

MOBILE, ALA.

February 17, 1859.—1y.

MARIESVILLE

Marble Works,

15 Mile South of Talladega.

25 per cent saved by applying to

J. M. N. B. NIX,

For Tombs or Monuments.

Address at TALLADEGA.

February 24, 1859.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

Horse per day,	$1 00
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse and Buggy per day,	2 00
Horses and Hack, " "	5 00

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies, must not forget to pay up accurately, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail, 25 per cent. will be added. July 1857

PICTURES, PICTURES!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the people of White Plains and vicinity, and indeed the people of the entire county of Calhoun, that he has located himself at the Plains, where he is prepared to get up the *finest* pictures—New York to the contrary, notwithstanding! Likenesses taken in all sorts of weather, in from 3 to 5 seconds. Prices moderate, terms cash; or good produce will *sometimes* be taken.

R. E. NEELD.

P S. Garments of all kinds will be cut out, in the best style, and on short notice. Also, coats and pants made to order.

☞ROOMS, up stairs above Williamson's & Keer's *Storehouse.* Jan. 6, 1859.

Carpenters Work.

THE undersigned still offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, in *the execution of all kinds of Carpenters work.* He will contract for building and furnish materials or the same at the usual rates.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

He will also put up FURNITURE to order, such as *Wardrobes, Safes, Tables, &c.* He will keep good workmen and may be usually found at his shop on main street, South of the *Court-house. Call and make contracts* to suit your wishes.

Two or three good, sober industrious workmen can get employment at fair wages on application to him.

H. E. JONES.

Jacksonville, May 15, 1858.—tf.

ARCHITECTURE

R. STEPHENS,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH PLANS & draws for buildings in the most approved styles of Architecture Also to undertake *contracts to building.*

Talladega, January, 27, 1859.—1y.

HOUSE AND SIGN.

PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, stone, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z BRADY.

March 11, 1857.—tf.

D. M. FULLENWIDER,

WITH

M'Clure, Thames & Johnson,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

July 12, 1858.—1y.

Ladies Dress Goods.

NEWEST styles in Merinos, Cashmeres De Laines, &c. Robes, Side Stripes plain and figured, for sale by

April 7. J. D. HOKE & BRO.

FORT & BARGROVE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

OPPOSITE PLANTER'S BANK AGENCY

WILL keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Groceries at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine our stock.

Rome, Ga. May 15 1859—1y

LADIES GOODS.

Such as plain and figured

Barages, Organdies, Lawns, French Jackanetts, Brilliants,

SILK & SILK LACE MANTILLAS,

And all other kinds of Ladies Dress Goods, at COST. KAHN & FLEISHL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm of Kahn & Bro. & Kahn & Fleishl, are requested to settle immediately, as they are compelled to have money, and must close the business of J. Kahn & Bro. June 2, 1858.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE

WORKS.

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Gauges, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetry Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue Tubular, Locomotive and Cilender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Litting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINER'S TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE *VERY LOW*

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been relault having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we *feel confident* that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.

Dec. 2 1858—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Cotton Cultivator.

LETTERS PATENT were granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of July, 1858, for his *improvement* in *Cotton Cultivators*, to which he calls the attention of both Cotton and Corn Cultivators.

The plow will penetrate the ground to *any required depth*, and will pulverize and loosen the soil, and cut off all the weeds. It will mow close to the stalks of cotton or corn, and loosen the soil near the roots without injuring or destroying them. It does not make a furrow, or turn over the soil, but loosens it up and lets it fall back into its place again. It is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton; and one horse power is sufficient to propel it.

It is believed, as will be seen by the following certificate, that it will save 25 per cent. of labor over the best improvements, and at least 50 per cent. over the common plow.

He believes the cultivator entitled to all the claims for it, and in support of his belief, he calls the readers attention to the subjoined certificate of Messrs. Moragne and Hollingsworth, who are the only persons who have tried the Cultivator. As to its utility no more need be said—TRY IT—its BEST recommendation is ITS USE.

He offers for sale County or State rights at reasonable prices. Address,

ASBERRY SMITH,

Jan. 20, '59—6m. Jacksonville, Ala.

Gadsden, Ala., Jan. 15, 1859.

The undersigned have used the Cotton Cultivator of Asberry Smith, and we take pleasure in saying, that is a most excellent plow; superior to any we have ever used in the cultivation of cotton, & saves at least 25 per cent. in labor, over any plow we have ever tried, and from 30 to 50 per cent. over the common plow. In the cultivation of young corn it is superior to any we have tried. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public as worthy of patronage; as we believe from actual experiment, it comes fully up to all that is claimed for it.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. HOLLINGSWORTH.

I am personally acquainted with Isaac P. Moragne and Thos. Hollingsworth, and I have the utmost confidence in the above statement made by them.

THOS. A. WALKER.

NOTICE.

WE have our Furnace in operation, and continue to furnish the people with HOLLOW WARE and MACHINERY CASTINGS, at any time. We will also give employment to 25 or 30 men to cut wood, or will give any man or company of men a contract for the *cutting of some Cords Wood* for us, provided they will complete the job by the first of March next.

GOODE, MORRIS, & CO.

Morrisville, Calhoun co., Nov. 4—1

TIN SHOP.

FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.*

Still take old pewter and Beaswax in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.

Sept. 30 1857—tf.

WANTED

A GOOD industrious Carriage and Wagon-Maker. Refer to G. F. REINHART

Gadsden Ala. March 12, 1859

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A New Style. Prices $50.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS.
333 ST. FRANCIS STEET, MOBILE.

These Machines sew from two spools, and from a seam of unequaled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞*SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.*☜

J. D. HOKE & BRO.

Agents Jacksonville.

Howard Association

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self abuse, &c., &c.*

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of he past feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with a renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelop) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

January 6 1859—1y.

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859:

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. CLAIR COUNTY, Alabama, a Negro Man, who says his name is **ALBERT**, and that he belongs to Doc. Hunter, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Said boy is about five feet six or eight inches high, a little light colored for a Negro. No marks noticed—about thirty-six or thirty-seven years of age.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges; and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

Ashville, Ala. April 15, 1859.

WM. G. RIGGS,
Jailor of St. Clair County.

April 21, 1859.—tf.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. WM. & E. W. TREADWELL.

HAVING resumed the practice of MEDICINE in partnership, offer their services to the citizens of Cleaveland and Calhoun counties, in the various branches of their profession.

Dr. Wm. Treadwell will remain at his residence near Adams' Ferry; Dr. E. W. Treadwell will reside at Maj. Colvin's, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent. March 10, 1859

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of five fi. fas. issued from the circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, one in favor of A R Smith vs T R Mangham, one in favor of D R Mitchell vs T R Mangham, one in favor of W R Hubbard vs T R Mangham and Matthew Allen; one in favor of Ryan, Tate & Rowland vs T R Mangham, and one in favor of J. L. Hughes vs T R Mangham and Jerrie Langston, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in Septm'r next, the following described land, to-wit: Frac T sec 19 T 13, R 6, frac's B & E, and the south part of frac D in sec 30, same T & R; S 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20; East half of south east quarter of sec. 20; S W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 21; the N W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 & 20 acres of N E corner of S E 1-4 of N E 1-4 of S. 29; and the N E 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 29; the S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 29; the N W 1-4 of NW 1-4 S 32; Fr O sec 30; Frs A C & F in sec 31; the E 1-2 of the N E 1-4 sec 35; W 1-2 N W 1-4 of sec 36; S W 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 25; S E 1-4 of the S E 1-4 of sec 26, all in T 13, R 6.

The W 1-2 of S W 1-4 sec 19; S E 1-4 of N W 1-4 of sec 19; the S E 1-4 of section 19; the W 1-2 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20; the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 of sec 20, and the N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 of sec 30, all in T 13 R 6, as the property of and pointed out by Defend't Mangham.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$9.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of 2 executions issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell, to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit:

Fractions M & I of sec 23 T 12 R 7, 90 acres—also adjoining 40 acres, levied on as the property of Samuel Tidmore, to satisfy said fi fas, one in favor of W S Cobran and J M Elliott, and one in favor of R B Kyle vs said Tidmore.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$3 00.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the first Monday in October, 1859, the following described land, to-wit: the N W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of sec 6, T 12 R 7. also Fractional A in sec 1 T 13 R 6, 61 acres more or less, S fract of the S E fract part 1-4 of sec. no. 36 in T no 12 of R no 6, commencing at the corner of T no 12, and running on a straight line to the junction of two branches, and thence with said branch to the Coosa River, thence down said river to the corner of said fract, thence back to the said Township corner, containing 39-100 of an acre—more or less. levied upon as the property of L R Roberts to satisfy said fi fa in favor of G W Weems.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
By A. LITTLEJOHN, D. S.

Aug. 5, 1859—$12 00.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber, near Planiersville, Talladega county Ala., a negro woman named Violet. She left my plantation about the first of May last—Also one named Kitty who left on the the 19th of February last. Violet is a copper color, 3 or 24 years old, medium size and when speaking generally laughs.—Kitty is of dark complexion, mild in expression of countenance, weighs about 125 pounds aged about 23 years.

I will give $25 for the apprehension and delivery of either of the above descrioed negroes in any Jail so that I get them.

July 14 1859. E. J. SWAIN.

Selma Advertisements.

New Brick Ware-house

M. J. A. KEITH. W. Y. LUNDIE.

THE subscribers (successors to Keith & Spence,) will commence on the first day of September next, doing a general

Warehouse & Commission Business,

In their NEW BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton for the season,..... 25c
Drayage from Rail Road,..... 10c

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton ℔ bale,..... 25c.
Other Produce,..... 5 ℘ ct.
For Purchasing Goods,..... 2½ ℘ ct.
Advancing Freights,..... 2 ℘ ct.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Flour and other produce.

☞Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ℘ cent interest.

☞Accounts for freight & storage due when Goods forwarded.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.

Aug. 15, 1858.—1y.

HARDWARE STORE

SELMA, ALA.

JOHN K. GOODWIN

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Steel Bar

IRON, NAILS, &c., &c.

IS now receiving from Foreign and Domestic ports, and offers for sale, at the very lowest prices and on liberal terms, one of the largest stocks ever brought to this section, amongst which may be found:

Rogers', Wostenholms and American Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Building Hardware Materials of every variety and kind.

Carpenter's Tools, of the best makes—a large assortment.

Hoop, band, sheet and boiler Iron.

Nail, rod and horse shoe Bars.

Plow Steel & Iron, of all widths & thickness.

Cut and Wrought Nails and spikes.

Hand and Broad Axes. Traces.

Planters' Hoes. of English and American makers. Hollow Ware.

Mill Saws, Circular & Cross-cut Saws, (Hoe' make.)

Bolting Cloths. Best Anchor-brand Manilla Rope and Plow Lines.

Gin Gearing; Gum Belting.

Chopping Axes. Grind Stones.

Blacksmith's Materials!

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, & Stocks and Dies, &c., &c

Cook, parlor, office, church, and schoolroom Grates, Furnaces, Cauldrons, Ovens, &c. Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters. Grain Cradles.

PLOWS

OF ALL KINDS.

White Lead and Zinces in oil, Window Glass Oil Putty and Varnish.

ALSO—Agent for the sale of Iron Railing, for cemeteries, verandahs, porticoes, front yards' Iron Doors, Shutters, Mill Gearing, best French Burr Mill Rock. Together with all articles usually kept in Hardware stores—all of which I invite purchasers to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

8 shm. Ala., March 3, 1859—1y.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to carry on the above BUSINESS, in all its branches, with facility and despatch.

Our COTTON WARE-HOUSE, (known as *Johnson's Ware-House,*) is situated immediately on the River Bank and lying remote from other buildings, run little or no risk from fire; consequently, Insurance can be effected, on Cotton stored there, at the *lowest* rates.

Goods consigned to our care are forwarded to and from Rail Roads free of charge for Drayage.

Cotton Storage for the season,	25c.	per bale.
Drayage from Depot.	7c.	" "
Coms. for selling Cotton,	50c.	" "
" " " Flour	5c.	" cent.

Having had long experience in the above business, we tender our services to the public, believing we will be able to give full satisfaction

WILEY & KNOX.

Selma, September 2, 1858.—1y.

TO SPORTSMEN & DEALER

C. SUTER,

Manufacturer & Importer

OF

Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Broad St., Selma, Ala.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and the public in general that he is selling all articles in his line of business at the lowest price *for Cash.*

Also, repairing in all its branches attended to with care and dispatch at *reasonable* charges. Aug. 19, Selma, Ala., 1858.—1y.

FURNITURE STORE

Dallas street, Selma, Ala.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public generally that his stock of ***FURNITURE*** is quite extensive, and of a superior quality, consisting of

ARLOR, *Dining & Bed-Room*

FURNITURE,

of all qualities and description.

Splendid Piano Fortes,

Of a superior tone, a good stock, which will be sold cheaper than the same articles have ever before been sold in Alabama

Metalic Coffins,

always on hand, all sizes and styles. Also—

Wooden Coffins,

at prices from $2 to $50. To all of which the attention of the public is invited and which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for cash.

J. J. NORRIS.

Aug. 19, 1858.—1y.

ROME TO SELMA R. R.

Mail Stage Line.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mail Stage leaves Rome daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., via Cave Spring, Jacksonville, Talladega, and Alpine, Ala., or head of Selma Railroad, and arrives at Selma at 2 o'clock P. M., second day—distance 200 miles.

Returning leaves Selma at 8 A. M., and arrives at Rome next day by 6 P. M.

April 28, 1859.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

NOW owned by Wm. E. Kenedy, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened under the management of Mrs M. R. Kennedy and her son Jno. H. Kennedy. It is their intention to make the accommodations acceptable to all who bestow upon the house their patronage. The many fine, well ventilated and furnished rooms, will enable them to accommodate families or gentlemen to their satisfaction. The house is situated in the centre of the business part of the city. The Table shall be as good as any other in the city and every exertion will be made to render guests comfortable.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

mar10, 1850.—6m. Proprietor.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

H. C. BILLINGS. J. J. THOMPSON.

H. C. BILLINGS & CO.

(*CITY AUCTIONEERS,*)

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

—AND—

COLLECTORS,

BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

HAVING permanently located in Selma, for the purpose of transacting a General Auction and Commission Business, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

We will receive and sell on commission, either at auction or private sale, (having extensive store room) Dry Goods, Groceries Country Produce, Furniture, either new or second-hand, Horses, Mules and Negroes.

Our terms shall be moderate, and account of sales and payments prompt.

☞Liberal advances made on all consignments in store. H. C. BILLINGS,

J. J. THOMPSON,

March 3, 1859—1y.

New Millinery, Trimming,

AND

VARIETY STORE.

Misses Noble & Stoeckel,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public of Rome, and vicinity, that they have opened a new Millinery Store in the City Hall Building where all the

Latest & Most Fashionable GOODS

Will be kept constantly on hand. With the experience and ability of the firm they hope to meet with a due share of public patronage.

All are invited to examine their stock.

All work faithfully attended to at reasonable prices.

Give the Philadelphia Millinery Store a call.

MISS JANE NOBLE.
MISS M. C. STOECKEL.

Rome, Ga., November 25, 1858—1y.

GROCERIES

AND

CONFECTIONARIES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased *the entire stock of GROCERIES, &c. from* G. W. Mathews, on the South-west corner of the public square, and has his arrangements so made, that he will constantly keep a full assortment by the frequent reception of fresh supplies.

The following articles, of superior quality, may always be found, as constituting a part of his supply, and for sale upon the most reasonable terms:

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

SYRUP & MOLASSES,

Candies and Raisins,

Dried Currents & Figs.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

CHEESE & CRACKERS,

OYSTERS,

SARDINES & MACKEREL.

WINES AND LIQUORS

of various descriptions. Together with every other article usually kept in a retail Grocery Store. To all of which he invites the attention of purchasers, with the assurance that every effort will be used on his part to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

JOHN A. COBB.

Jacksonville, Feb. 10 1859—tf.

RAIL ROAD WARE-HOUSE.

W. Y. LUNDIE. M. J. A. KEITH

THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware House, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton till June, 2c per bale.
Receiving & forwarding goods, 20c per bbl.
If stored over one month 10c additional.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For selling Cotton per bale,	25c.
Other Produce,	5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods,	2½ " "
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 " "

No drayage on Goods, charged.

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent interest.

Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded,

W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Selma, August 19th 1858.

C. G. KUHNE,

SADDLE & HARNESS

MANUFACTURER,

AND UPHOLSTERER,

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Between Monroe and Morrow's & Norris and Ware's, a large supply of Spring and other MATRESSES.

☞*ORDERS SOLICITED.*☜

BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

Selma, Ala Feb, 17, 1859—1y.

B. ELMASBURG,

CONFECTIONARY,

FRUIT AND FAMILY

GROCERY STORE.

(*Opposite P. J. Weave's*)

BROAD ST., SELMA, ALA.

WILL keep the best of articles constantly on hand, for sale at low prices.

☞*Orders from the country* solicited, and accurately and promptly filled.

February 17, 1859—1y.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, a Negro Man who says he belongs to William G. Brawden, of Greenville, Butler county, Al

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]